BY FULTON & PRICE, PROPRIETORS,
To whom all letters on business must be addressed.
JAS. FULTON, Editor....A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor.

Terms of Subscription.

Weekly, one year, invariably in advance,.....$2 50
Daily " " " " " 8 00
6 months..... " " " 4 50
3 " " " " 2 25
1 " (for troops in camp only,)..... 75

All persons subscribing for this paper since the 29th of October, 1857, will have their papers discontinued on expiration of the time paid for. All former subscribers can come under this rule, if they desire to do so.

Wilmington Journal.

VOL. 19. } CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA—WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY MORNING, JAN'Y 22, 1863. { NO. 17.

Professional and Business Cards.

J. J. COX, W. P. KENDALL, J. S. KENDALL.
COX, KENDALL, & CO.
COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND WHOLESALE GROCERS, No. 11 & 12, North Water St.
Oct. 24th, 1861. 9-tf

WALKER MEARES,
DRUGGIST AND APOTHECARY,
No. 45 Market Street.
A full stock of Medicines, Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Hair Brushes, Paint Brushes, Toilet Soaps, Fancy Articles, Landreth's Garden Seeds, &c., &c., constantly on hand.
The attention of Physicians is especially called to the stock of Medicines, which are warranted as being pure.
November 25, 1859.

WILLIAM H. LIPPITT,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGIST, and Dealer in Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c., corner of Front and Marketsts., immediately opposite SHAW's old stand Wilmington, N. C. 5

JOSEPH L. KEEN,
CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER, respectfully informs the public that he is prepared to take contracts in his line of business. He keeps constantly on hand, LIME, CEMENT, PLASTER, PLASTERING HAIR, Philadelphia PRESS BRICK, FIRE BRICKS, &c.
N. B. To Distillers of Turpentine.—he is prepared to put up Stills at the shortest notice May 20—37-1y.

General Notices.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

HAVING QUALIFIED, at September Term, A. D., 1862, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of New Hanover county, as Executor upon the last Will and Testament of W. A. Meyer, deceased, hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against said estate to present the same, duly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.
All persons indebted to said estate will please make immediate payment. A. ADAIR, Executor.
Jan. 7th 1863.—15-9*

NOTICE.

WILL BE SOLD, at the Court House in Bladen county, on the 1st Monday in February next, 7 9 a res of LIVE SWAMP LAND, 100 acres of which is upland having on it a comfortable DWELLING and other necessary out houses; also, 35 ac es cleared land which produces finely. The balance, 619 acres, is solid swamp, has sufficient fall to drain it, and if drained and cleared, will produce 75 bushels corn per acre. The land can be seen by application to the undersigned at Westbrook's P. O., Bladen county.
M. TROY.
January 8th, 1863. 76 6t—16 3.*

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED having at December Term, 1-62, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the county of New Hanover, qualified as Executrix of the last will and testament of Robert B. Drane, deceased, hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, and all persons having claims against the same to present them within the time prescribed by law or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.
C. C. DRANE, Executrix.
Henry M. Drane is hereby authorized as my Agent to settle all indebtedness, and to receive and receipt for all money due to said estate.
C. C. DRANE, Executrix.
Dec. 16th, 1862 57 1w—12 6t

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made to the Legislature of North Carolina, at its present session, for the passage of an act to amend the act to charter the town of Monroe, in Union county, N. C.; and in case of adjournment before the passage of the act, application will be made at the next session of the Legislature thereafter for that purpose.
Jan. 1st, 1863—16-6w*

TO THE HEIRS OF LEMUEL CHERRY, DECD.

I HAVE made a further collection of monies for the sale of your lands, and through this medium, make a tender of all that is collected. I will not expect to pay interest after collections; nor will I be responsible for the principal if unavoidably lost. Come and get it.
JERE. PEARSALL, C. M. E.
Duplin, N. C., Jan. 12th, 1863 16-2.*

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED, at December Term, 1862, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for New Hanover county, having qualified as Executor of the last Will and Testament of Sarah Smith, deceased, hereby notifies all persons indebted to the estate of the said deceased to make immediate payment and settlement; and all persons having claims against said estate will present them for payment within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.
WM. B. FLANNER, Executor.
Dec. 17, 1862. 58 1t&12 0t

For Sale and to Let.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale 510 acres of Land situated on South River, fifteen miles West of Clinton, in Sampson county. On the premises are a comfortable two story dwelling and other necessary out Houses. This place is very pleasant and healthy, and better water can not be found. There are about one hundred acres under cultivation, most of it mud land, which is well adapted to the growth of Corn, Peas, Potatoes, and small grain; also about one hundred acres of valuable mud land uncleared, which can be converted into a state of cultivation with but little expense. The country around is celebrated for Cow and Hog range. There are about one crop of boxes on the up land, and with more value added to this place, a splendid Mill seat is on it.
Any one wishing to see the land will please call on me, or address me at Warrensville P. O., Sampson county, N. C. D. L. BROCK.
Jan. 8th, 1863. 76-1t—16-1*

SALT WORKS FOR SALE.

WE WILL SELL on reasonable terms our entire Salt Works, situated on Topsail Sound, eighteen miles from Wilmington. The works are capable of making 25 bushel of Salt per day. Any person wishing to purchase, can apply to either of the undersigned.
R. LEE,
THOS. LEE,
JOS. WESTBROOKS.
Jan. 2d, 1863 72 6t—15 2t*

STEAM SAW AND GRIST MILL FOR SALE.

HAVING BEEN DI-APPOINTED in getting Timber, we now offer our PORTABLE STEAM SAW AND GRIST MILL for sale. The Engine is a strong 2 horse power, first-class Saw Mill, comparatively new, built by Messrs. Talbott & Bro., Richmond, Va., (whose work is sufficiently known, and need no puffing.) The Grist is complete, put up at same place. The rocks 4 feet diameter, and grinds as good meal as any water mill in North Carolina.—It has all the improvements and conveniences that a Mill can have. Any person in want of a No. 1 Mill, come and see it perform, and there will be but little doubt of our trading. With plenty of timber and good attention, it can saw enough lumber in three months to pay for it. A good Iron Axle LOG WAGON and two MULES can be bought with it. PEARSALL & SOUTHGATE.
Kinston, N. C., Jan. 4 1863 74-2t—15-tf

VALUABLE SOUND LANDS FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER, wishing to move to his late purchase in S. Carolina, offers for sale his Plantation on Topsail Sound, 12 miles from Wilmington, containing over five hundred acres of the best quality Pea Nutt land. About half of the tract is now under cultivation. Also, a small tract of piney land, lying in front of said place, on the main road leading to Wilmington. These lands are principally on the Sound, convenient for fish and oysters—or for making Salt—and are believed to be as desirably located as any lands on the Sound. There is about one hundred acres of the very best Pea Land, ready to clear, a portion of which has already been deaded, and contains a large quantity of seasoned trees, the very best for boiling Salt—and convenient to the Sound. Persons wishing to purchase a desirable residence would do well to examine the premises. Terms made easy.
N. F. NIXON.
Dec. 19, 1861. 17-tf

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c.

PAINTS—PAINTS.

PURE WHITE LEAD;
" Snow White Zinc;
" White Glass Zinc;
Linseed Oil, Varnish, Patent Dryers, &c. For sale whole sale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT.
Feb. 16. Druggist & Chemist.

GRINDSTONES

OF SUPERIOR QUALITY, of any size required, from Deep river, can be furnished on application to
LINEHAM & CO.,
Branch P. O., Chatham Co., N. C.
Orders can be left with Mr. A. E. Hall, who is our agent in Wilmington.
Nov. 2-th. 1862 10-3m*

WE ARE NOW PREPARED
TO MAKE AND TRIM GARMENTS at
BALDWIN'S,
Jan. 13, 1863.—80-2t—16-2t 38 Market-st.

WIVES AS AN OFFSET FOR MULES.—A French officer, now serving in Mexico, writes:

"Our Colonel made a razzia in a village belonging to some guerillas, who stole our mules, and in return carried off their wives. The Arabs, under similar circumstances, never fail to propose an exchange. I do not know what the custom of the Mexicans is in that respect."

From the Knoxville Register.

Bragg's Generalship.

It is deemed unquestionable that Rosencranz came out of Nashville because he could not remain there.—His supplies were exhausted. Morgan was in his rear, and the Cumberland was not navigable. He therefore must annihilate Bragg's army or retreat. It was a surrender, a retreat to Louisville, or the necessity for a complete victory, such as would give him untrammeled control of Middle Tennessee, that evoked him from Nashville. He therefore advanced to annihilate Bragg's army—Bragg gave battle, and was triumphant. When he drew off his forces from the battle-field on Wednesday night it was not his plan or policy to assault the enemy on the hill on which twenty rifled pieces were stationed. When, however, the Abolitionists crossed Stone river on our right flank, Breckinridge was set to repel them. If Bragg had reinforced Breckinridge he would thus have become the assailing party. Knowing that Rosencranz was compelled to attack him, what folly it would have been to have supported Breckinridge at such a place and in such an assault. If Rosencranz were forced to leave Nashville, the necessity for his abandonment of his position, strengthened by earth works at Murfreesboro', was as great as that which forced him to advance from the Capital. The country around Murfreesboro' has been exhausted by Bragg's army. There is no railway communication between Louisville and Murfreesboro' more than between Louisville and Nashville. Bragg knew that Rosencranz must again attack him any place that he, Bragg, would select.

So palpable and apparent were these facts and considerations to us, that we stated on the very morning that Bragg announced his victory that we would retreat. He would have been an idiot or madman to have done otherwise. He has only to seek a stronger position than that held at Murfreesboro' to equalize his army to that of Rosencranz then he may redeem his promise to the people of Winchester, that he would again defeat the Federals before they reached that village.

There are movements of Federal troops which may intervene to interfere with the success of General Bragg's plan of operations. If the purpose of capturing Vicksburg be abandoned, which we do not believe, if Grant's army is not to operate against Jackson, Mississippi, and Vicksburg, and then against Mobile, if Porter's and Sherman's fleet of gunboats have ascended the Mississippi from Vicksburg, we may soon learn that a diversion in Rosencranz's favor is being made by Grant in the direction of Huntsville from Oxford and Corinth. To effect such a movement, Grant must keep open his lines of communication with Memphis, and to prevent this, Bragg has sent Forrest into West Tennessee. Hardee and Van Dorn will doubtless become as distinguished superintendents of railways as Morgan, by his achievements in Kentucky. Then should the Cumberland and Tennessee become navigable for gunboats, these detached from Porter's fleet, may convoy supplies to Grant at Decatur, Ala., and to Rosencranz at Nashville.

Can Rosencranz await these contingencies? Should they arise, Rosencranz will be reinforced, and Bragg may be compelled to violate his promise to the army and people, and withdraw even to Chattanooga! It is no part of his duty to engage a force so superior to his own that the chances of victory are doubtful. He would not have made a stand at Murfreesboro' in those level fields, had he not known that he had the best army yet organized, and that a retreat without a battle would have demoralized that army. Even when they had been subjected to fatigues and dangers and suffering such as few armies ever bore, his troops became almost mutinous when a retreat was ordered.

We have never been classed among the admirers of Gen. Bragg. He was in the city for many days within a stone's throw of "our" headquarters. We never called at his. Shaffer's portrait of the General satisfied us that he is a "hard customer." We, too, had our doubts about the perfection of that generalship which conducted the Kentucky campaign, still it now happens that we anticipated the very movements Bragg is now making, and in defending him, we may only be actuated by motives of selfishness.

We may again have occasion to inveigh against that spirit of our people and press which is ever extravagant in its demands for unparalleled victories. It is this which gives origin to the clamor that greets a victor crowned with glory ever enduring from the bloody field of Murfreesboro'. It was this spirit which welcomed Lee from Sharpsburg and Harper's Ferry. It was this which overwhelmed McClellan, whose retreat from before Richmond is not surpassed in skillful generalship betrayed during this war. McClellan was displaced by a President who is a madman, and because of the clamor of the Northern press and populace. It is but natural that those whose wishes generated the thought, who announced the result of a *campaign* when only advised of the results of a *battle*, should now look round for some faulty step in the conduct of the commander, who did not, in a single *day* complete this campaign. Hence, the readiness to give prominence to any imagined error, hence the proneness to take advantage of popular sympathy with the gallant Breckinridge, who dashed into the very jaws of death.

It was no part of Bragg's duty or policy to assail a reinforced army and a camp partially entrenched, in a position found so strong the day before, that six unsuccessful assaults had been made upon one of its positions held by artillery. Conscious that Rosencranz must follow him from the exhausted country around Murfreesboro', and for the very reasons which compelled him to leave Nashville, it was Bragg's policy and duty to withdraw to a position which would enable him to practice the maxim that "everything is fair in war"—even a retreat after a splendid victory, in order that there may be another victory, which we may reasonably hope will be final, and conclusive to all those splendid results which filled with joy the world of newspaperdom. We still assert that Gen. Bragg's conduct at Murfreesboro' is, in view of all facts now before us, beyond the assault of newspaper criticism.

"Stonewall Jackson."

The Army correspondent of the Savannah *Republican* furnishes the subjoined sketch of that noble Virginian, Gen. THOS. J. JACKSON:

It is said the hero of the Shenandoah made his appearance on the field at Fredericksburg in a bran new uniform, including a fine dark blue overcoat, and a handsome cap, with the requisite quantity of gold lace about it. His disguise was complete—so much so indeed, that he was hardly recognizable by his immediate associates. This suit was, doubtless, the gift of some admiring friend; since his ordinary apparel is very plain, and his tastes and habits exceedingly simple.

General Jackson is not yet quite forty years old. He is of medium size and height—weighs about one hundred and forty-five or fifty pounds—has dark, not black, hair, and wears short side whiskers. His complexion is rather pale, and his features, when at rest, are destitute of expression. His manners are wholly devoid of grace, especially among strangers, when he is both awkward and embarrassed. On horseback his appearance is anything but prepossessing, as it is almost under any circumstances; and one who should meet him on the road, would be apt to take him for a quiet farmer, with full barns at home, and no creditor abroad, going to the Court House; or, better still, for a country schoolmaster who, though all unused to the saddle, had undertaken to ride over to a neighboring patron's house on Saturday, and was meanwhile engaged in some difficult mathematical calculation as he jogged along. But place him on the battle field—let the cannon begin to thunder, the small arms to rattle, and the sabres to flash in the sunlight—and the quiet farmer, the awkward, calculating pedagogue, becomes a hero—calm and self-possessed, it is true—but full of fire and energy, quick as lightning and terrible as the thunderbolt.

Though it is the boast of Gen. Jackson's friends that he has not a spade in his whole army, yet it would be doing him injustice to suppose he is unmindful of the advantages of a strong position, or that he neglects any honorable means which may contribute to his success. No officer in the army is more attentive to his duties, or labors harder and longer than he does. He is very careful to ascertain the strength and position of his adversary; and having done this, he swoops upon his prey like the eagle from his eyry.

There is some diversity of opinion among military men in regard to Gen. Jackson's qualities as a strategist and commander of an army, but none as to his ability as a fighter. In his battles he has been attended with a larger degree of success than any officer in the army. He is the idol of the people, and is the object of greater enthusiasm than any military chieftain of our

WILMINGTON, N. C., JANUARY 15, 1863.

NATURALLY, with an early attack imminent, the attention of the people of this place is concentrated, for the present at least, mainly upon their own homes. We can only keep our trust in providence and be prepared to do all that can be done for the safety of the town and surrounding country. That General WHITING will do all that skill and devotion can do, and that he will be nobly seconded by the officers and men under his command, we have he fullest confidence.

A short time must show us what we have to expect. In what force the attack will be made—whether the armament recently gathered at Newbern and Beaufort will be precipitated upon us *en masse*, or will be divided so as to advance simultaneously on different points on the line of our road, so as to cut off communication and prevent reinforcement, or whether, finally, a design against Charleston may not lurk hidden under the mysterious movements of the enemy.

At any rate, if the turrett-bearing iron clads were at sea last night, they must have enjoyed themselves, for the howling of the wind was delightful music to our ears. We even enjoyed the angry slamming of shutters and the other sounds and sights which gave indications of a hard blow.

☞ The telegraphic synopsis of President DAVIS' Message, published in to-day's *Journal*, will of course be read by all who "take the papers," so that we need not attempt to condense what is already condensed enough, nor to comment upon what speaks for itself.—Its tone is firm, confident, almost triumphant.

Later Northern News.

The Northern accounts from Galveston, Texas, say that the Harriet Lane was captured after Capt. Wainwright and all of her crew, save twelve, had been killed by musketry from the rebel steamers.

A dispatch from Cairo admits that Sherman's repulse at Vicksburg was complete. His entire force had reembarked in transports bound for Napoleon, [about 100 miles above Vicksburg, at the mouth of the Arkansas river.] The Yankee loss was 600 killed, 1,500 wounded, and 1,000 missing.

The steamer Musselman was burnt by guerrillas at Bradley's landing, 10 miles above Memphis, on the 8th inst.

IT is reported this morning that a Federal Steamer went ashore last night opposite Masonboro' Sound.

THE accounts from the West are, upon the whole better than we had been led to expect. Vicksburg, the Gibraltar of that section, still stands, and one of the greatest armies of the North has recoiled from her, broken and shattered. Spite of BRAGG's falling back the advantages of the recent conflicts are with him, and his position to-day is better than that of ROSENCRANZ, while our brave cavalry are daily capturing prisoners and materials at a rate that must make the prosecution of the war in Tennessee and Mississippi a most exhaustive process to the Federals.

THE FIRST SHAD.—We saw two very fair Shad this week in the window of HARRY WEBB'S restaurant, on Market street. Determined not to be behindhand, Mr. WEBB got the first at *any* price, as we learn that he paid *only* twenty dollars for the pair. They were caught in the Cape Fear River by one of our fishermen. WEBB makes a fine display of eatables, and if prices seem high, it is no doubt because he has to pay high.—He can give you the "delicacies of the season."

From Vicksburg, Miss.

The Whig of the 7th inst. says:

The river has an upward tendency, and is rising quite rapidly. The muddy waters are creeping up the banks with considerable rapidity. There is now a good stage of water for boats, and the enemy will have no trouble in bringing his boats over the most shallow bars.

Gunboats,—This morning everything is quiet about the gunboats. It is not known whether they have left, or are still hovering about in the vicinity of Old River. Later in the day the fleet was again observed in its old steaming ground, near the mouth of Old River. Our citizens must not deceive themselves by thinking that the gunboats have gone away.

THE SITUATION.

In the immediate vicinity of Vicksburg all is quiet this morning, and the whereabouts of the enemy's fleet is a matter enveloped in doubt and uncertainty. The confirmation of the reported capture of New Madrid and Island No. 10, may account for the hasty withdrawal of the fleet. The news from the Memphis papers states that the evacuation of the above named places is certainly true, and that the Yankee forces were waiting for a boat to take them to Fort Pillow, where they are fortifying. All the guns were spiked, and a large amount of ammunition was destroyed.—The Yankee commander at Columbus, Ky., has also prohibited any steamers from going below that point for fear of being captured.

These unexpected raids upon the enemy's lines no doubt caused the speedy withdrawal of his forces from before Vicksburg, in order to protect his rear, and it may give us a respite for a short season. But this temporary relief should only inspire us to greater exertions to meet the greater shock which is to come at the next onset. The enemy may be beaten back for the present, but he is not disheartened, and his operations have not yet been begun.

It is well known that Grant's army has been taken to Memphis, and we are not certain that the fleet may not have gone up to bring down his army as reinforcements to operate against this place. This Mississippi expedition is the most formidable ever set on foot, and it is not yet fully complete in all its appointments, and when it is fully prepared to start on its experimental voyage, determined to reach its destination, no effort nor means will be spared to make it successful, and here at Vicksburg a question will have to be given to this monster expedition.

The Yankees in Elizabeth City.

We have just learned from a gentleman direct from Elizabeth city, that on Friday last, notice was given to the citizens, that they must either take the oath of allegiance to the United States Government, or withdraw beyond the lines of the enemy. Tuesday last, the 13th, was the last day allowed the people to determine what course they would adopt. Some of the citizens remonstrated with the commander of the enemy, for singling out their town for such a harsh order. He replied that there must be a starting point, and that in less than ten days the same order would be extended from Currituck to the Chowan river. We understand that some seven or eight buffaloes have been killed recently around Elizabeth City. Our informant also states that the negroes are armed by the Yankees in that section, and that he saw about thirty with guns.
State Journal.

PRICE OF GOLD IN NAW YORK.—The financial article of the New York World, dated January 8th, contains the following:

The gold market is active, and the premium is advancing steadily. The closing price was 136 at the second board, but in the open market dealers are more anxious to buy than to sell at that rate. The financial bills before Congress, which are likely to pass, propose to swell the paper money of the loyal States to $1,200,000,000 (twelve hundred millions,) against $156,000,000, the largest amount they ever held before 1861.—That is an inflation exceeding in amount and rapidity that of "continental money," which depreciated till $28,000 was the price of a barrel of flour in Connecticut, and the end was repudiation. The business community are fairly alarmed by the prospect before them in the rapid depreciation of legal tender notes, and are rushing into gold, stocks, and other property to hold instead of paper money.

WILMINGTON, N. C., JANUARY 16, 1863.

IT will be seen that our Raleigh despatch reports that forty regiments of Abolitionists left Newbern on Wednesday in the direction of Wilmington. Unless these regiments are much fuller than the average in either the Federal or Confederate service, the forty regiments will not present an aggregate of more than twenty-five thousand effective men, if even that much.

That a co-operating naval expedition will also be employed we can have no doubt, but whether that has already left Beaufort harbor or not, we cannot say.—We only trust that it was out last night in the heavy gale that prevailed up to 2 or 3 o'clock this morning. The armada would leave not a few of its bones to bleach upon our wild coast.

The Abolition force is said to have been last heard from in the neighbourhood of Dover Swamp or Pocosin, between Newbern and Trenton. Its progress with its vast material will necessarily be slow, especially if the rains that we have had here have also extended to the present portion of their line of march. The roads will be unfavourable, the swamps will be full and the streams up.

But we may be sure that they will make an attempt upon some part of the line of the railroad previous to making their direct demonstration here. Of course they will seek to cut off communication and prevent reinforcements. We trust that they will be frustrated in their designs, but we may rest assured that whatever these designs are they will make their advance this time with a much heavier force than they had when they made their raid against Goldsboro' and the railroad, and with more efficient preparations and a more dogged determination. We might as well understand this. We have no doubt but that our authorities are fully impressed with the facts we have stated, and, we trust, will find the means to meet the freshly augmented forces of the attack with commensurately increased means of resistance, so that this raid, like its predecessor, may prove an abortion.

AMONG those who died here of yellow fever during the prevalence of that epidemic, was Mr. WM. H. PRATT, an experienced and competent druggist, who died as litterally at his post as did ever a soldier in battle. He contracted the disease of which he died while making up prescriptions and compounding medicines for the sick.

Called away suddenly, Mr. PRATT left a widow and child, we regret to say, wholly unprovided for. We use this expression in its most literal sense; and, to add to the difficulties of her position, she became a widow and the mother of her second child (since dead) almost at the same time.

There were many *words* of sympathy for Mr. PRATT and his bereaved and destitute family at the time of his death. Now, when no one knows what a day may bring forth,—when some fund is so necessary to afford some protection against the severest suffering, as well as to enable Mrs. PRATT to adopt some mode of providing for herself and her orphan child, we trust that *words* may be exchanged for *acts*, and that those who felt for the death of Mr. PRATT, will come forward according to their means and make up a fund for his bereaved widow and orphan child. We will take pleasure in receiving any subscriptions for this object. We trust that they will come in promptly and liberally.

Eating, Sleeping, &c.

We noticed yesterday Mr. WEBB's Shad as being the first of the season, and also stated that he could serve you up all the delicacies of the season in good style. About noon we happened to accompany a friend to the Globe Restaurant, on Front street, and were surprised to find how much that establishment had been extended and beautified. It is really fitted up in a style that would be luxurious in any place or at any time. You can get something good to eat there. The indefatigable proprietor of the Palmetto, Mr. BAILEY, also continues to serve up excellent meals to the traveling public, as also Mrs. MCCALEB, of the Rock Spring, and Mrs. BLANEY, at the Railroad Depot.

Going along Water street, a few doors above Princess, you will notice a little sign thus:—Coffee—Eating House. There you will get a good, substantial meal, with *genuine* coffee, a great point with us. At the corner of Second and Market, Mr. THOS. HANKLEY has just opened an Oyster Shop and Eating House in the basement recently occupied by ALLEN, the Barber. He offers comfortable things.

These are some of the principal facilities for feeding our floating population, and from trial we know that a most excellent meal can be obtained by those who have the money to pay the necessary prices, but there's the rub. A dollar a meal, although more moderate than fifty cents used to be, considering the prices of provisions, is still beyond the reach of a very great many, at least of those who depend upon fixed and limited salaries, but that is not the fault of those who set the tables. The great want here now is house-room,—sleeping accommodations. These, frequently and almost constantly inadequate, even before the closing of the City Hotel, are of course still more inadequate now. To this fact we would call attention. There is much room for enterprise in the hotel business, and an excellent opening will present itself here in that line to any energetic man or men disposed to engage in it, just as soon as our present threatening position of things passes away.—Let the City Hotel be then re-opened at an early day. It will pay the proprietors, and benefit the town.

As for what is known as "running the blockade" *that* is about played out, and the thirsty traveler, who carrieth not his own private tickler, will search in vain for the fluid wherewithal to "wet his whistle."

THE steamer reported ashore between Masonboro' and Wrightsville turns out to be one of the squadron employed in keeping up the blockade of this port and vicinity. As late as yesterday evening her crew was still on board. Another blockader was lying off and not very far from her. We have not heard from her this morning, but should think that the heavy blow of last night would not tend to add to her safety nor to the comfort of those on board. Perhaps other means may be adopted that will not add to her safety, but of these we will not speak now.

The New York *Herald*, of January 6th, commenting on the battle of Murfreesboro', confesses that "Bragg, after inflicting upon Rosencrans a loss of ten thousand of his splendid soldiers, several hundred wagons and thirty cannon, retreats more with the air of a conqueror than with the evidences of a serious defeat."

A Washington dispatch to the St. Louis Republican, dated the 29th ult., says that the Washington Republican of that day has an "editorial causing much comment. It declares that it is confident that we are on the eve of some developments respecting foreign mediation. It adds that it is utter folly to resist the inexorable logic of events. It indorses the article in the New York Tribune, concluding as follows: 'Only secure a capable and candid tribunal, and we shall be willing to submit without fear to its arbitration.'"

An exchange says that the enemy already knocks loudly at the door of Charleston, Savannah and Mobile. Why, he isn't good looking, and therefore by reason of an established lyric doctrine, he can't get in!

BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM GEN. BRAGG'S ARMY.

[Special to the Advertiser & Register.]

TULLAHOMA, Jan. 13th, 1863

Our pickets are now within 6 miles of Murfreesboro'.—The Washington Union of the 9th inst., mentions the arrival of select officers, including B. F. Eddins, J. D. Lease, of the forty-first, with 400 prisoners. Official reports show a more sanguinary conflict before Murfreesboro' than was at first supposed. Hardee's corps won the highest distinction. Every officer of Breckinridge's staff was wounded, or had a horse shot under him. Col. O'Hara, Chief of Ed. Kirby, Maj. Jas. Wilson and Captain C. G. Marshall, their clothes riddled and horseshot. Lieut. Cabell Breckinridge, son of General Breckinridge, only 16 years old, is among the wounded. Loss in Breckinridge's Division 2050. Total loss in Claiborne's Division 2063.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

RICHMOND, Jan. 14th, 1863.

The message of President Davis opens with a view of the military position of affairs, which is described as very satisfactory. The fourth great army of invasion has been defeated in Virginia, and General Burnside has experienced the fate of his three predecessors, McDowell, McClellan and Pope. In the West the fortunes of war have been various. Battles have been fought with fearful carnage on both sides, but the hopes of the enemy of any decisive results have been baffled. On the Atlantic coast the enemy are still confined to the protecting cover of their fleets.

A review of our history shows that the war has now entered its third and last stage; the first effort was to restore the Union, and has been abandoned; the second was to conquer the South and govern it as a dependency, this too has proven impossible and has been abandoned; the third design is to destroy and plunder what they could not subjugate. If we continue the same efforts as in the past, this design will likewise be defeated, and we may confidently expect that this is the closing year of the war.—The enemy will possess neither the spirit nor the resources for continuing it into the fourth year, on so expensive a scale. We desire peace, but will continue the war at any sacrifice until our right to self-government and the sovereignty and independence of the States are vindicated and established. Foreign relations are then reviewed; our right to recognition is shown by reference to past history of our States, some of which were recognized as independent by great Britain in the treaty of peace of 1783, and had been previously allies in war with France. When our Commissioners demanded recognition they were told that foreign governments could not decide between the conflicting systems made by our government and that of the United States in respect to our mutual relations, and that Europe would simply recognise us as belligerents and preserve strict neutrality. This apparent refusal to decide was in reality a decision against us because we were thus unjustly deprived of diplomatic intercourse on the same footing as our enemies; the question of the blockade is discussed at length, its invalidity is shown, as tested by the principles of the Congress of Paris in 1856. The whole conduct of neutral nations is summed up, so as to show that they have enforced all neutral rights that effected us injuriously, and refrained from asserting those that would injure the United States. The correspondence between the Courts of France, Great Britain and Russia, is adverted to. The language of the French dispatch is construed as a formal admission of our ability to maintain our independence, and justifies the hope of an early recognition.

The barbarities committed by the Northern troops are referred to, and the action taken in relation to the atrocities committed by Generals McNeil, Butler and Milroy, explained; the opinion is expressed that the infamy of their conduct must be shared by their superiors, who have in no one instance punished the perpetrators of these crimes. In regard to Lincoln's proclamation, he says our detestation is tempered by profound contempt for his impotent rage. The action of the Government will be confined to delivering up all commissioned officers hereafter captured in the ten States named in the proclamation, to be tried by the States under the laws which punish those that excite servile insurrection. The proclamation is treated as possessing great significance in a political point of view; it proves what were the designs of the Republican party from the beginning, notwithstanding their efforts to conceal them by false declarations. The proclamation is next considered as a guarantee against the possibility of reconstruction. It is also treated as a confession of inability to subjugate the South which Europe will be bound to consider as justifying our immediate recognition, and as an intimation to the people of the North that they must submit to a forced separation of the States. Adequate taxation is recommended, also the issue of bonds to be guaranteed by the States. The message, which is the longest yet issued by the President, embraces a comprehensive review of the whole internal and external relations of the country. It is confident, even triumphant in tone, and closes with a tribute to our women, without whose sublime sacrifices, it declares that our success would have been impossible.

VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE, &c.

RICHMOND, Jan. 14th, 1863.

The election of Senator has been postponed until to-morrow.

Northern dates of the 14th (?) inst have been received.—The news is unimportant.

FROM THE WEST.

CHATTANOOGA, Jan. 13th, 1863.

Nashville papers of the 9th inst. contain the following:

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., Jan 8th, 1863.—60,000 rebels, under Burnbridge and Marmaduke, with 6 pieces of artillery, opened on the town without giving notice to remove the women and children. Gen. Brownlow held the house, preparing to make a vigorous resistance.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9th, 1863.—Commander Wilkes has captured the rebel Steamer Virginia, in the Gulf. The village of Lavergne, near Murfreesboro', has been burnt to ashes by the Yankees.

The rebel publishes a report of the withdrawal of a division of Rosencrantz's army from Middle Tennessee.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 15 h, 1863.

The Report of the Secretary of the Treasury shows that from the commencement of the Permanent Government to the 31st December, the receipts were for hundred and fifty-seven millions eight hundred and fifty five thousand dollars; the expenditures four hundred and forty-three millions four hundred and eleven thousand dollars. The estimated amount to be raised by Congress to the first of July is four hundred millions. The debt of the Government on the first instant was five hundred and fifty six millions, including eighty eight millions in bonds, fifty six millions in deposite certificates, two hundred and seventy-two millions in general currency, and one hundred and twenty millions of seven thirty per cent. interest bearing notes.

ADVANCE OF THE ENEMY FROM NEWBERN.

RALEIGH, Jan. 15 h, 1863.

Advices from Kinston of this date, say that forty regiments of abolitionists left Newbern yesterday in the direction of Wilmington. A courier from Maj Hathcock reached Kinston this morning and says that the enemy, from six to ten thousand, are advancing towards Kinston.

THE MURFREESBORO' BATTLE-GENERAL REPORT.

ATLANTA, Jan. 14th, 1863.

A special dispatch to the Savannah Republican from Talahoma the 14th inst., says that a member of Rosencrantz's staff in a telegram to the Louisville Journal, describes the Murfreesboro' fight as the greatest battle of modern times. He states that their batteries were moved into a park of one hundred cannon. The carnage is unknown in history. He estimates their force at 70,000, our's at 40,000. Over forty Lieutenants Generals and Colonels were killed, and as many more wounded.

VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE, &c.

RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 15th, 1863.

The House balloted for Senator to-day. Hunter received thirty, Allen forty-eight, Floyd and Staunton each twenty-two. The election was postponed until to-morrow. No vote in the Senate.

In the Senate, the death of Hon. Wm. Ballard Preston was announced. Resolutions of regret and condolence were adopted, after eulogies by Messrs. Hunter, Henry, Clay, Semmes and Wigfall. The Senate then adjourned. Similar proceedings took place in the House.

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY, JANUARY 22, 1863.

FROM NEWBERN.—We learn that information has been received at Goldsboro', on what is believed to be good authority, that on Friday last there was a mutiny in three of the Federal regiments at Newbern. How the matter terminated we have not been able to learn.

It was also reported in Newbern that John VanBuren had been arrested by U. S. Marshal Kennedy, and that he had been rescued by a mob. This we suppose was in New York.

We cannot learn whether the enemy has made any decisive movement looking to a land advance from Newbern. Our information would lead to the impression that they had not. One or two transports loaded with troops had gone down the Neuse River.

WHAT the movements of the enemy in this State may be, we are unable to say, with any accuracy. That they have not yet advanced on Wilmington, we can all see, although they certainly made *some* movements or commenced some movement as early as Wednesday.—They may be waiting for more iron-clads. We cannot say. One of the prisoners from the Columbia, captured near Masonboro Inlet says that the Passaic was waiting ammunition, but is not disabled, and that the Montauk was safe at Beaufort, when the Columbia left, which was some days ago.

THE Workmen at the Sword Factory have formed themselves into a company, armed with Lances or pikes. They turned out Saturday, and made quite a gay appearance with the pennants attached to their lances. The following are the officers: W. M. LEWIS, Captain; E SCHULKEN, 1st Lieut.; G. T. MOORE, 2d Lieut.; KENNETH MCKENZIE, 1st Sergeant.

A FAT HOG.—On the 16th inst., a hog 2½ years old belonging to F. P. WILLIAMSON, Esq., of Sampson county, was slaughtered. The hog weighed, when killed, 649½ pounds. Good for Sampson.

OUR attentive coasting escort, placed in our vicinity by the politeness of ABRAHAM the First, King of the Northern Nation, amused themselves Sunday by the repeated discharge of heavy guns, the reports from which could be heard very distinctly up here in town. We suppose they were shelling the shore, or firing at the Salt Works, or adopting some other mode of venting their spite for the loss of their recent colleague, the *Columbia*, and the capture of most of her officers and men. We hardly think that they hurt any body.

THE TELEGRAPH reports the Err
isson iron-clads *Montauk* and *Passaic*, in Beaufort Harbor, *South* Carolina, while official information places them in Beaufort Harbor, *North* Carolina, the latter information being, no doubt, correct.

Two companion iron-clads are undoubtedly on their way to join these turrett-bearing monsters. The two coming are understood to be called the *Nahant* and the *Patapsco*.

ALLEN TAYLOR CAPERTON, of Mercer county, Virginia, has been elected Confederate Senator from that State to fill the vacancy occassioned by the death of Hon. Wm. Ballard Preston. Mr. Caperton was an old line whig.

Meagher's Irish brigade which went into the battle of Fredericksburg with five full regiments, has now less than three hundred men fit for duty. So the Northern papers say.

The New York *Herald* says that three hundred thousand of nine months men and two years men go out of service in May, so that whatever the Federals do must be done by that time.

Thad. Stevens (Abolitionist) from Pennsylvania, proposes to fill their place with negroes.

COLD.—We think the weather for the last few day has been cold enough to satisfy the most ambitious admirer of a "bracing atmosphere." People ought to save ice all through the country. Those who have clear ponds ought to rig up some simple arrangement and save all the ice they can. It will be a great comfort to the sick and wounded, and decidedly a paying investment to all who have sufficient skill and energy to go promptly into the business.

There is one fact connected with the present cold weather that is far from pleasant. We allude to the high price of wood. Wood is hard to be got at any price, but to get it will take a week's wages or more to buy the wood and pay for having it hauled home.

This very high price of wood is one of the incidents of our threatened position and of the measures required to be adopted for defence.

PORT HUDSON is a small village on the East Bank of the Mississippi, fifteen miles above Baton Rouge. It is strong against an attack whether from the land or from the river. The Gazetteer puts it at twenty-five miles above Baton Rouge. Population about three hundred. It is the terminus of a railroad. It is over two hundred miles from Vicksburg, and the two points being in our possession prevent the enemy having the use of that length of the river, while at the same time an opportunity is afforded the Confederacy for keeping up the communication between its States East of the Mississippi and the States West of that river.

PRESIDENT DAVIS' Message takes up a large portion of our space to-day. It is a historical document, and although we could have wished to give an earlier insertion we could not prevail upon ourselves not to publish it even at this rather late day. We wish to give it a place in our own columns, so that hereafter we can turn to our files for reference. Any file of Southern papers that does not contain this message will hereafter be regarded as lame and incomplete.

WE regret to learn that on Sunday afternoon, Lieut. Byrd of the 25th Georgia Regiment was accidently drowned at the Sound. It would seem that Lt. Byrd had been endeavoring to get on board a boat to go to the wrecked Federal Steamer *Columbia*, and had made several attempts to reach her through the surf; the last attempt resulted fatally to himself. The firing on Sunday so distinctly heard in town we understand to have been the enemy's vessels throwing shells at the wreck to prevent our people visiting her. Some fears are entertained for the safety of a party who had reached the Steamer but who had not returned ashore at last accounts. We trust these fears will turn out to be groundless.

P. S.—We are pleased to learn that the party of our men above referred to, as being on board the wreck, were got off safely last evening in a boat belonging to Mr. SNEEDEN, the exertions of Mr. SNEEDEN largely contributing to their rescue.

"THE FIRST SOUTH CAROLINA VOLUNTEERS," in the Lincolnite service is composed of negroes, but they do not take very well to the business and the regiment is still a skeleton, although the individual niggers are fat enough.

By the way, how would "Personne" of the Charleston Courier like to have these niggers classed sneeringly with the South Carolinians? And yet they are quite as much South Carolinians as Potter and his "Baffaloes" to whom "Personne" refers as North Carolinians, Potter being a regular, right-down Yankee officer, of Marines, we think.

IT IS A GREAT PITY that in public matters people will be nearly always in extremes. As the main organs of publicity the newspapers of the country share as well as reflect this ultra character. While some make it their business to denounce indiscriminately all the acts of the heads of our civil and military administrations, others again fancy that they prove themselves to be not only the most profound of sages but the most brilliant of wits when they can feebly repeat the fiftieth echo of some ill-natured sneer against newspaper generalship, or denounce all freedom of remark or liberty of opinion in opposition to their idols, as little less than treason.

Now, we have never had any sympathy with the habitual grumblers and fault-finders, and we have not been backward in expressing ourselves upon this point. But on the other hand, are we to have *no* freedom of expression—*no* latitude of criticism at all. Is civil opinion to be wholly suppressed, out of deference to the military, and if so, how long after the suppression of civil opinion, or at least of its expression, may we expect civil liberty to survive? Not long we think.

For blathering correspondents who are either the *attaches* or the enemies of particular officers and cliques—of whose letters we may remark as Horace Walpole did of history, "as for that I know it to be untrue" we confess to a very homeopathic amount of respect, but at the same time insist upon our right to entertain even less respect for such officers as would lavish attention upon such correspondents in order that they may be puffed to dimensions that they do not deserve. But this although common enough in the Yankee army, is, we trust and feel assured, very rare and exceptional in our own army. It should be reformed altogether.

But all these evils are incident to the progress of events and afford no good reason for abolishing the freedom of opinion or of its expression through the columns of the press, either by positive enactment or the flippant sneers of the vain and ill-natured. The proper corrective is in an enlightened public opinion that will hold newspaper writers responsible for the correctness of their statements and the candor of their criticisms, as well their intelligence and value. As long as people will pay for and admire fluent mis-statement, and brilliant word-pictures of what never occurred, just so long will they be supplied with them.

WE HAVE nothing additional from Newbern or the coast. We cannot hear of any further advance of the Abolition forces, and must suppose that such movement has been deferred for a time or that their preparations are incomplete. They may have smuggled off forces by water, or their apparent advance by land last week may have been a feint to cover other movements.

The state of things in the mountainous region of this State bordering on East Tennessee is becoming quite alarming. To the progress of demoralization and insubordination among the fastnesses of the mountains on and near the State line, the Knoxville Register has repeatedly called attention. In these fastnesses deserters from both armies, refugees from Southern conscription or Northern drafting, desperadoes, counterfeiters, etc., find hiding places and security, and from these they issue forth to plunder, annoy and not unfrequently murder the loyal citizens.

OUR Raleigh cotemporaries have reports from the vicinity of Newbern, indicating an advance upon Wilmington and Goldsboro simultaneously, while certain demonstrations are made by BURNSIDE in the vicinity of Fredericksburg, apparently with a view of preventing reinforcements being sent to General SMITH in this State.

The supposition that the enemy's advance on Wilmington would be made by way of Richlands, in Onslow County, thence striking the railroad about Magnolia, thus interrupting our communications, seems plausible, and we think that our authorities are wide awake to the projects of the abolitionists at Newbern and elsewhere.

There is one puzzle about the anticipated attack upon Wilmington. It is not usual for an enemy meditating an attack upon any point, to proclaim his purpose for weeks, and even months ahead. Yet this has virtually been done in regard to the Yankee attack upon Wilmington. Perhaps they may think that they can disguise their real purpose—if such *be* their purpose—by telling the truth this once, since no one is expected to believe them. Weldon will probably be one of the earliest points of attack.

The report which reaches us this morning from Yankee sources to the effect that LONGSTREET with his Army Corps of forty-five thousand men has gone out West to supercede BRAGG and attack ROSENCRANZ, appears to us to be wholly improbable, or at least, inaccurate as to its details. LONGSTREET may have gone West, but hardly to supercede BRAGG, who outranks him, and he may have carried reinforcements, but not to the number indicated.

The reported capture by the Federals, of a post upon the Arkanzas river, with five to seven thousand Confederate soldiers is also evidently a great exaggeration if not a total fabrication. There may have been some guns and prisoners taken, but nothing of the kind stated. The story has evidently been got up for effect or to subserve a purpose. Either it went stright by a steamer to Europe and was intended to operate there, or it was promulgated in New York for stock-jobbing purposes. In any case we expect to see the affair melt down into insignificant proportions when the real state of the case begins to be known.

"WHAT DOES IT MEAN?" is as asked by the last Fayetteville Observer in regard to an editorial which appeared in the Wilmington Journal of the 14th, with which the Observer affects to be puzzled, and which it classes as an "oracular outgiving."

The Observer underrates its own sagacity. It exalts its modesty at the expense of its candor. It could hardly have failed to perceive and understand what we meant. We meant that in all revolutions the second stage of feeling or opinion was that in which early excitement and enthusiasm must be exchanged for steadfast resolution and unwearying perseverance. We asserted, what all know, that this stage has been reached in the present revolution, and we are proud to say that steadfast resolution—unflinching determination *have* taken the place and more than supplied any deficiencies that might have been feared from the decline of excitement. Excitement will flag. Enthusiasm become less brilliant in the presence of trial and suffering, but a resolute purpose only developes its fullest strength as these accumulate. This resolute purpose founded upon a conviction of right now animates the South.

But there are sufferings, plain, palpable, present.—This no one can deny. We do not attempt to deny it. There are also those who, harping upon these sufferings, attributing all of misfortune to the authorities, connecting all of privation with those whom they choose to denominate "Destructives," thereby designating all who were in authority at the time of the Secession and the movements which lead to that event, have succeeded in arraying prejudices against a number of their fellow-citizens—in getting up a party pledged to exclude from all participation in public affairs all who do not bow down to the self-styled "Conservative" leaders nor worship them. These things are facts just as palpable as that there are sufferings to be endured, misfortunes to be met, privations to be borne. These things, temporary in their character, account for many political movements and changes at the South—they are in accordance with the history of all revolutions.—They were to be expected. They reflect neither upon the devotion or patriotism of the people, but they stamp with the seal of reprobation the course of tactics which a certain class of politicians have adopted, as being unfair and unsafe, as aiming at the building up of personal power and the gratification of personal revenge, even at the risk of creating discontent in the popular mind and divisions in the public councils. This sort of thing is not confined to North Carolina, although it must be confessed that it has received in this State unfortunately too wide a development. We cannot and will not suppose that any party—nay, that any single public man desires reconstruction, or that public opinion would permit the advocacy of any policy or course of action that did not look forward to absolute independence as its end, but we must say that the partizanship that exalts selfish or political ends into positions of primary importance, appears to us, to be, in times like these, a grave political offence, deserving of the largest measure of reprehension and the most striking proofs of public disapprobation at the polls.

The following patents have been issued to citizens of North Carolina during the past year by the Confederate patent office:—

Breech loading fire-arm, J. W. Howlett, Greensboro Fire-arm, G. J. Peterson, Marion. Heating apparatus, John M Morehead, Greensboro. Plough, Robt. Bullock, South Mills. Combination Bedstead, John D. Love, Wilmington.

And the following to citizens of South Carolina:

Portable saw mill, J. T. Finger, Marion, C. H.; Tanning vat, and tanning, (2 patents,) John Commins, Charleston; Machine for traversing guns, Jos. A. Yates, do; Portable flat boat, E. B Stephens, assignor to J A. Van Lew, Charleston.

THE LEGISLATURE of North Carolina was to have met yesterday, pursuant to adjournment. We presume that it did so meet. There are many matters of importance yet before it.

A NEW VERSION.—An exchange gives the following amended version of the late trial of muscle between Stanton, Lincoln's Secretary of War, and Halleck his Commander-in-chief:

FIGHT BETWEEN STANTON AND HALLECK.—A gentleman direct from Washington informs us that on Sunday last there was an interchange of civilities between Stanton and Halleck in the White House. The cabinet was in session, discussing the late slaughter at Fredericksburg, when Stanton denied having anything to do in advising it. Halleck replied that, had not the Secretary of War ordered the advance it would not have been made, when Stanton called him a liar. Old Halleck immediately shot out his left fist at the frontispiece of Stanton, handing him one on the left eye, which felled the burly Secretary to the floor, frescoing the left side of his "human face divine" in a most artistic manner. Stanton, altho' reputed good in a rough and tumble, couldn't stand the impetuosity of "Old Brains", and Old Abe himself had to interfere, by threatening to thrash both parties if they didn't behave themselves.

CAMP NEAR FREDERICKSBURG, VA., January 10th, 1863.
Headquarters Co. D, 18th Reg't N. C. T.

Messrs. Fulton & Price:—

Please acknowledge the receipt of the following articles received by my Company, from the Lumberton Soldier's Aid Society and the citizens of Robeson: Blankets, shirts, drawers, socks, pants, shoes, &c.

I in behalf of my Company tender my sincere thanks for their very kind donations.

ALEXANDER H. MOORE.
Capt. Com'dg Co. D. 18th N. C. T.

CAMP ROBERTSON,
Near Weldon,
Jan. 17th, 1863.

Messrs. Editors:

It is not in my province to criticise upon any order issued by a General commanding a garrison so important as Wilmington, and especially upon one sent forth by an officer as able to command as General Whiting. But it does seem to us that in issuing the order for all non-combatants to leave, that he is treating the men that are in the army from the Town of Wilmington without means, and who are dependent on the paltry sum of eleven dollars a month, for the support of their families, with a great deal of injustice. It is true he offers those that have not the wherewith to escape, the means by which they may do so. But the questions arises: Where are they to go? Where are they to find shelter for their defenceless heads and food for their children? It may be that Wilmington is not to be attacked, and if so, must they suffer the Winter through. Is it not far better that they should remain where they have roofs to cover their heads and something to exist upon—defended by the strong right arms of the braves that now encompass the Town, than to fly to the mountains and the woods, dependent upon the charity of those who think of nothing but the "almighty dollar."

If it seems fit to you to give this a place in your columns, you will oblige a number from the place now threatened.

Yours, WILMINGTON.

Tribute of Respect.

At a meeting of Company G, 36th Regiment N. C. T., held at Fort Caswell, Jan. 14th, 1863, the following preamble and resolutions were read and adopted:

WHEREAS, It has pleased God in his Allwise Providence to send His messenger death in our midst, and take from us our highly esteemed friends and brother soldiers Sherwood Wescot, Francis M. Clemmons and Wm. N. Huffam.—Therefore, be it

Resolved, That the death of Sherwood Wescot, Francis M. Clemmons and Wm. N. Huffam, has cast a shade of sadness and sorrow over the countenance of every member of this Company; and while their names have been erased from the Register of this Company we trust they have been enrolled by the recording angel in the Lamb's Book of Life.

Resolved, That it would be an act of superorogation to enumerate their many amiable qualities and rare traits of character, for all who knew them admired and respected them for their wealth of mind, their indominable will, their high aspirations and laudable ambition.

Resolved, That while we bow down in contrition at the will of Providence, we sympathize with the relatives of the deceased in their bereavement, and assure them that until we forget all things, their memory will forever cling around the dearest affections of our hearts.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the Journal with a request to publish, and to the relatives of the deceased.

JORDAN D. DAVIS, Chairman.

Sergt. JNO. SELLERS,
Sergt. JACOB A. POUNS,
Corpl. DAVID M. ALLEN, } Committee.

Morgan's Expedition to Kentucky.—Brilliant Success.

[From the Winchester (Tenn.) Bulletin, January 9]

General Morgan's command returned to Tennessee Saturday last. In their campaign in Kentucky the Bacon Creek, Nolin, Elizabethtown, Shepherdsville (eighteen miles from Louisville, and other bridges were totally destroyed for the distance of eighty miles. The trestle work of the two first was at Muldrough's Hill, twelve hundred feet long and ninety feet high, and burnt and completely destroyed.

Approaching Elizabethtown, Gen. Morgan received a communication from the commanding officer of the Yankees to surrender his force, as he had him (Morgan) completely surrounded. Gen. Morgan, in reply, ordered the Federal commander himself to surrender, and, upon his refusing to do so, opened three batteries upon the city, after having given timely notice to the women and children to leave. After a bombardment of one hour and a half, the Federal force of seven hundred men surrendered, securing to us a vast quantity of arms and Government stores. The city was considerably damaged by the bombardment, but no citizen was injured.

In the fight at the trestle, Gen. Morgan captured another regiment with all their arms and stores.

The number of prisoners captured at Bardstown, Nolin, Bacon Creek and other places, amounted to two thousand.

At Springfield Gen. Morgan was surrounded by 26,000 of the enemy, and for a while it seemed his situation was desperate, but he escaped with his entire command.

In moving from Springfield to Campbellsville Gen'l Hollesy, commanding the Federal forces and harrassing Morgan's rear, was killed in a hand to hand encounter with Lt. Easton. The fight occurred in a creek, and the body of Gen. Hollesy was dragged from the water and carried to an adjacent house. Two members of his staff also came up with three of Gen. Morgan's men—Capt. Tribble, Lt. Easton and a private. Hollesy was attended by two of his staff—Captain Edwards and his orderly. A fight at once ensued, in which General Hollesy was killed by Lt. Easton. Capt. Edwards and Hollesy's orderly were captured by Capt. Trible. The fight was a hand to hand affair, and the combatants were in the creek at the time.

The destruction of the railroad is complete from Green river to Shepherdsville, a distance of 75 miles.—Shepheardsville is 18 miles from Louisville.

Lieut. Gen. Leonidas Polk, who participated in the great battle at Murfreesborough, is now in town, on a visit to his family. He speaks in glowing terms of the gallantry of the three North Carolina regiments in that bloody engagement, viz: the 29th, Col. Vance; the 39th, Col. Coleman, and the 60th, Col. McDowell.—He says they fought like veterans.

Asheville (N. C.) News, 15th inst.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOR THE JOURNAL.

LATER FROM THE UNITED STATES.

The Enquirer has received Northern dates to the 13th inst. The Yankees say they did not renew the attack on Vicksburg because the place was found to be impregnable and heavily reinforced, but will operate from some other point.

They claim to have repulsed the Confederates at Springfield and still hold the town.

Richardson, of Illinois, has been elected to the Senate.

The Senate has passed a bill authorizing the enlistment of 20,000 volunteers for the defence of Kentucky.

Sales of gold in New York and Baltimore, on the 13th, at 142, closing at 141½.

RAN THE BLOCKADE.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 15th, 1863.

Another Steamer has arrived at a Confederate port, bringing a heavy mail and several passengers, as well as a most valuable assorted cargo. She left Nassau on Sunday last. When she left, there were six very swift English Steamers freighted with government stores for the South, about to sail to the Confederate coast.

VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE.

RICHMOND, Jan. 16th, 1863.

The eighth ballot was had for Senator to-day. No election. First joint ballot: Rives 41, Russel 38, Allen 34, Floyd 28. Last Ballot Rives 7, Russel 48, Floyd 33, Caperton 47, Allen 16.

YANKEES BELOW KINSTON.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 16th, 1863.

The following has just been received from Kinston, dated this evening: The enemy drove in our pickets yesterday, eighteen miles below. They are supposed to be in strong force in their advances. They are building bridges over Core Creek, doubtless a feint to cover their movement on Wilmington, or, perhaps, Weldon. The Federal army is said to be 60,000, and have twenty days rations. It is thought that Butler will now take chief command. [Gunboats* attacked Fort Caswell day before yesterday, but without result.] A fight is expected here within three days.

*This is news to us here. The blockaders did fire at a target, and the fort returned a few shots, when the blockaders skedaddled.—JOURNAL.

CONFEDERATE CONGRESS.

RICHMOND, Jan 26th 1863.

Nothing of importance in the Confederate Congress today.

THE LONDON PRESS ON THE BATTLE OF FREDERICKSBURG, ETC., ETC.

RICHMOND, VA., Jan. 16th, 1863.

[Special to the Enquirer.]

The London Times says the battle of Fredericksburg is confirmatory of the universal belief that the Confederates are fully able to maintain their independence. Other journals suggest that the battle may be the key note for mediation and compromise.

Charles R. Buckalin, Democrat, has been elected Senator from Pennsylvania, vice Wilmot. Cameron was his competitor.

Gold in New York, on the 13th, advanced to 144. Sterling Exchange 154½.

The New York Herald says the task now before Rosencranz is much more serious and difficult than that just finished. The labors of Hercules are but begun. He has failed to destroy the rebel army, and must make another attempt. Rosencrans cannot immediately follow Bragg.—His army must be recruited and communication with Nashville and the North established.

Fitz John Porter has been acquitted.

ARRIVAL OF YANKEE PRISONERS AT SAVANNAH.

SAVANNAH, Jan. 17th, 1863.

Eight Yankee prisoners, captured near St. Augustine by Capt. Dixon's guerrillas, arrived this evening at Oglethorpe Barracks, Savannah, under charge of Capt. S. W. Mays.—Among the prisoners is the Provost Marshal and Sutler, and three merchants. The party were mounted on borrowed horses, and on a visit to a sugar boiling in the vicinity of the ancient city. The horses are valuable. The prisoners are to be sent to Gen. Beauregard.

FROM MURFREESBORO'.

[Special to the Advertiser & Register]

TULLAHOMA, Jan. 16th, 1863.

The enemy numbering 40,000, has occupied his original position before Murfreesboro', with a great scarcity of provisions. He is repairing the Rail Road, but making no preparation for an advance. The weather is bitter cold, and a snow storm is prevailing.

VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE.

RICHMOND, Jan. 17th, 1863.

There were eight ballots for Senator to-day, but no election. Allen T. Caperton came within eight votes on the sixth ballot. Recess until five this afternoon.

CONFEDERATE CONGRESS.

RICHMOND, Jan. 17th, 1863.

The House refused to adopt the resolution either to buy or rent the Exchange Hotel for the use of Congress. Mr. Foote introduced a bill to provide for the enrollment of foreigners in the city; referred. Also, a resolution to instruct investigation into the government Ice Contract, and abuses in the Commissary and Quarmaster's department; adopted. Mr. Perkins introduced a joint resolution calling upon the States to provide for the speedy trial of such Federal officers as may be turned over to them; referred. Mr. Jones, delegate from Choctaw, qualified and took his seat.

VIRGINIA SENATOR.

RICHMOND, VA., Jan. 17, 1863.

On the 12th ballot to-day, ALLEN TAYLOR CAPERTON, was elected Senator, the joint vote resulting: Caperton, 78; Russell, 23; Tucker, 38; Marshall, 8.

DEATH OF GEN. D. R. JONES.

RICHMOND, Jan. 18th, 1863.

Major Gen'l D. R. Jones, died here yesterday.

ATTACK EXPECTED ON FREDERICKSBURG.

FREDERICKSBURG, Jan. 18, 1863.

The demonstration of the enemy indicate that an early attempt will be made to cross the river simultaneously above and below town. It is believed that an attack may be expected at any time.

NORTHERN NEWS.

FREDERICKSBURG, VA., Jan. 18th, 1863.

Northern dates of the 16th inst. have been received. The news is unimportant. The Yankees still claim a victory at Springfield.

General Grant is constantly expected at Memphis with his army.

The 109th Illinois Regiment has been disbanded, and the Lieut. Colonel has gone over to the Confederates.

The steamer Musselman, from White River, has been captured by the guerrillas and burnt, and the officers and crew paroled.

The peace propositions, before the New Jersey Legislature, were introduced by a former member of McClellan's Staff.

Reports of Stanton's probable resignation are again current in Washington.

GEN. WHEELER DESTROYING YANKEE TRANSPORTS AND A GUNBOAT.

MOBILE, Jan. 18th, 1863.

The following dispatch has been received here dated

TULLAHOMA, Jan. 17th, 1863.

To General S. B. Buckner:

General Wheeler, with a portion of his cavalry brigade, after burning the Railroad Bridge in the enemy's rear, pushed for the Cumberland River, where he intercepted and captured four large transports, destroyed three with all their supplies, and bonded one to carry the four hundred paroled prisoners. He was hotly pursued by a gunboat which he attacked and captured, and destroyed her with her whole armament.

(Signed) BRAXTON BRAGG.

FROM ARKANSAS—CAPTURE OF CONFEDERATE SOLDIERS, &c.

FREDERICKSBURG, Jan. 19th, 1863.

The Philadelphia Inquirer of the 17th inst. has been received.

A dispatch from Cairo, Jan. 16th, says that the Ram Switzerland had arrived there from the squadron, and brings news of the surrender on Sunday of Arkansas Post, on the Arkansas river, one hundred miles from the mouth, to the land and naval forces under Porter and McClernand. The rebel loss was 500 killed and wounded, and five to seven thousand prisoners.

A dispatch from Fort Henry, Jan. 16th, fears that the train which left Pittsburg landing for Corinth on Sunday, under an escort of sixteen hundred men, will be captured by the rebels. The latter were receiving artillery to blockade the river.

A dispatch from Washington says that President Lincoln remarked to-day that he considered the rebellion nearer crushed than ever before, as we now hold one hundred thousand square miles more than we had one year ago.

CONFEDERATE CONGRESS.

RICHMOND, VA., Jan. 19th, 1863.

In the Senate to-day Mr. Hill presented the credentials of Hon. Herschel V. Johnson, Senator elect from Georgia. Mr. Johnson appeared and took the usual oath.

Mr. Hill introduced a bill to organize the Supreme Court.

Mr Simms, of Kentucky, submitted resolutions denouncing the impressment of private property by the military authorities. Laid upon table for the present.

The Senate then went into secret session.

In the House Mr. Dargan introduced a bill to prohibit the Quartermaster and others from speculating.

Mr. Clopton offered a joint resolution contemplating the delivery of captured Federal officers to the State Governments for trial. Pending the debate therein, the House went into secret session to receive the report of the Committee of Ways and Means on the same subject.

BENNET ON PRESIDENT DAVIS' MESSAGE—THE ALABAMA CAPTURES TWO MORE VESSELS—THE HARRIET LANE GONE TO SEA.

PETERSBURG, Jan. 19th, 1863.

The New York Herald of the 17th inst. has been received. It contains President Davis' late message in full. It says that it is of more than ordinary importance, and is evidently assured by conscious security, which has never hitherto characterised any manifesto which has emanated from the rebel executive; and breaths out determination and defiance not justified by what meets the public eye.

The Alabama has captured two more vessels; one the Parker Cook, of Boston, on Nov 30th, near St Domingo was burnt; the other having a British cargo, was allowed to proceed, but the vessel was bonded.

An arrival from New Orleans says that the Harriet Lane was sent to sea. Farragut has sent the Brooklyn, Scotia, and other vessels to recapture her, if possible.

Gold has declined in New York under the Arkansas news—closing at 146½; Exchange dull.

FROM CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 19th, 1863.

The Confederate bearer of dispatches, whose capture off this port is noticed by the Northern papers, is made to read Saunders, son of George N. Saunders. He attempted to run the blockade in a small sailing vessel.

WHEELER'S CAPTURE OF YANKEE TRANSPORTS AND A GUNBOAT.

CHATTANOOGA, Jan. 19th, 1863.

Official information has been received here that Wheeler has captured transports, freighted with valuable stores for Rosencranz's army, at Haperth shoals on the Cumberland. A gunboat pursuing our cavalry was also captured and destroyed. Wheeler also captured four hundred prisoners, whom he paroled. He destroyed all the transports but one, which was bonded and sent off with the paroled prisoners.

THE FIGHT AND DEFEAT AT ARKANSAS POST.—WESTERN RIVERS RISING.—LONGSTREET GOING TO TENNESSEE, &c., &c.

PETERSBURG, Jan. 20th 1863.

The Baltimore American, of Saturday evening, has been received. Fighting commenced at Arkansas Post on the evening of the 10th, and the garrison, seven thousand strong, surrendered on the eleventh, unconditionally. The rebels were cut off from retreat on both sides of the river.

NASHVILLE, Jan. 16.—Forrest's rebel army, with a force of four thousand men and 12 pieces of artillery, attacked the releif and storeships coming up the Cumberland and succeeded in capturing five steamboats laden with valuable commissary stores, and the gunboat Sidell. Several boats contained wounded soldiers, who, jumping while the boats were burning, were shot in the water. The boats were all burned. There has been heavy rains, and the river is now rising rapidly.

The Louisville Railroad cannot be repaired for a long time. There is no mail communication. The wires between Nashville and Murfreesboro' have been cut by the Secessionists. No news from Rosencranz.

Ninety thousand dollars in Confederate funds, seized from the Nashville Brokers on Friday, were confiscated by Gen. Mitchell.

Longstreet has arrived at Shelbyville with thirteen brigades from Lee's army, and will attack Rosencranz next week with his entire force, numbering forty five thousand men.

There was a great snow storm out West on Friday.—Several buildings were crushed from the weight of the snow in Cincinnati.

There is a tremendous flood in Kentucky. The Railroad bridge at Frankfort was swept away on Thursday night.

CONFEDERATE CONGRESS.

RICHMOND, Jan. 20th, 1863.

In the Senate Mr. Yancey introduced a bill providing that the Secretary of the Navy when approving and announcing a decision of the Naval Court Martial, shall do so without injurious reflection upon the Court, and in terms of respect for that body. After a long debate the bill was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

In the House, Mr. Miles, from the Military Committee, reported a bill requiring the enrollment of all persons between the ages of eighteen and forty-five, and repealing the present exemption laws, leaving the exemptions and details to the Secretary of War, with approval of the President; and suspending the enrollment of such persons until the President shall call them into the Military service. The bill was made the order of the day for to morrow. The House then went into secret session on the President's Message relating to the delivery of captured officers to the States for punishment.

INDIANA RIPE FOR REVOLUTION—A NORTHWESTERN CONFEDERACY—THE EMPEROR OF FRANCE.

RICHMOND, Jan. 21st, 1863.

The Indianapolis correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial says that Indiana is ripe for revolution within her borders.

The plot of the democratic leaders to seize the State Arsenal was defeated by the vigilance of Governor Morton, and a few others.

The establishment of a Northwestern Confederacy is boldly advocated by the Democratic leaders in Indiana.

Mr. Vallandigham in the House of Representatives, on the 14th inst., advocated an armistice. The Herald's correspondents says that the speech was listened to with the closest attention.

Napoleon did not allude to American affairs in his reply to the diplomatic corps during his new year's reception. When the Emperor passed where Mr. Dayton stood, he inquired what news, and on Dayton's referring to the bad news just received, His Majesty replied that he regretted it, and hoped that it would be better within the year.

Gen. Bragg's Address to the Army at Winchester.

The following is an official copy of Gen. Bragg's address to his troops, issued at Winchester, Tenn, on the 8th inst. Its tone is not much like that of a retreating or beaten commander:

HDQ'RS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
Winchester, Jan. 8 1863.

Soldiers of the Army of Tennessee:

Your gallant deeds have won the admiration of your General, your Government, and your country. For myself, I thank you, and am proud of you—for them I tender you the gratitude and praise you have so nobly won.

In a campaign of less than one month, in the face of winter, your achievements have been unparalleled. You have captured more than ten thousand prisoners, taken and preserved thirty pieces of artillery; and seven thousand small arms, in addition to many thousand destroyed. You have besides captured eight hundred wagons, chiefly with supplies, which have been destroyed or brought safely to your lines, and in pitched battles you have driven the enemy before you, inflicting a loss at least three to one greater than you have sustained.

In retiring to a stronger position without molestation from a superior force, you have left him a barren field in which to bury his hosts of slain and to rally and recuperate his shattered ranks. Cut off from his Government both by rail and telegraph, and deprived of supplies by the interruption of his communications we shall yet teach him a severe lesson for the rashness of penetrating a country so hostile to his cause. Whilst the infantry and artillery defy him in front, our invincible cavalry will assail him in flank and rear until we goad him to another advance only to meet another signal defeat.

Your General deplores, in common with you, the loss of your gallant comrades who have fallen in our recent conflicts. Let their memories be enshrined in your hearts, as they will ever be tenderly cherished by their countrymen. Let it be yours to avenge their fate and proudly to emulate their deeds. Remember that your face is to the foe, and that on you rests the defence of all that is dear to freemen.

Soldiers! the proudest reflection of your General's life is to be known as the commander of an army so brave and invincible as you have proven. He asks no higher boon than to lead such men to victory. To share their trials and to stand or fall with them will be the crown of his ambition.

BRAXTON BRAGG, Gen'l Comd'g.

[illegible]

We publish below a chapter of Chronicles, written by a Yankee after the defeat of McClellan at Richmond, and printed in a Yankee newspaper called the "*Funny Fellow*." The paper from which it is extracted was taken from the pocket of a dead Yankee in the streets of Fredericksburg:

And it came to pass in the days of the Great Rebellion:

Being in the year two of the Confederate States,
That the hordes of the North came rushing down upon the Capital, even upon the royal city of Richmand;
Coming by way of the Chickahominy,
Led by a mighty man, even McClellan,
Who, it is said by some, and by others denied, was recommended that way by one Stanton and who advised a sea voyage that the health of his men might improve.
And whom it has also been whispered, in the dark aforetimes, leased of the Ruler of the South a certain swamp for a national cemetery.
And the men were landed on the Peninsula, even between the rivers.
And they went down towards the city;
Even toward the Capital of the Confederate States.
And they came so near that they could hear the clocks strike.
Zew, it was even averred that watches could be heard to tick in the fobs of the F. F. V's,
And that babies could be heard crying in the nursery, refusing the maternal breast, but leaping with joy at the sight of a pistol,
Like unto one Beauregard, a valiant Captain.
Now it came to pass in the days when the warriors of the North came so near,
And had even filled several corner lots in the before mentioned cemetery;
That the anger and pity of the South were aroused.
But their wise men and great warriors said one unto the other,
This thing shall not be: Selah!
Our hearts ache for them; yet, lo! they are our enemies;
That, though we welcome them to a resting place, we want not a Golgotha among us.
And our anger is stirred by their coming so near.
Now it came to pass that a warrior arose in their council and said:
Lo! I will go in behind them and see what there is to hinder their going back.
And this warrior's name was Stuart, even a horseman.
And he went,
And he returned and reported that there was nothing in the way.
Then the chief ruler said:
Arise, oh, ye valiant souls and drive them back.
And a righteous man, the follower of the great Jefferson—even one "Stonewall"—arose and went forth,
With many others,
And did the bidding of their rulers.
Then the Chief of the Northern's said:
Lo! I have changed my base, and have done much harm to the enemy.

ORLANDO F. GLASCOCK, "Grampion."
August 29, 1862.

Tribute of Respect.

At a called meeting of the officers of the 3d North Carolina Infantry, on the 14th day of January, 1863, the following resolutions were read and adopted:

WHEREAS, An Allwise Providence has seen fit to call from our midst, our beloved Colonel Gaston Meares, who fell at the head of his Regiment on the battle field of Malvern Hill, July 1st, 1862. Captains Williams, Rhodes and Meares, and Lieuts. Thos. Cowan, Gillespie, McNair, Quince and Speight, whose lives were sacrificed in their country's cause, at the battle of Sharpsburg, Md., Sept. 17th, 1862. Lieut. A. J. Williams, who died at Shephardstown, Va. October ——, 1862. And,

WHEREAS, Their deaths have caused vacancies in our hearts and in our Regiment irreparable; therefore as a testimonial of our affection for them while among us, and our sorrow for their deaths,

Resolved, That upon their country's altar have been laid the lives of ten of a nation's noblest sons, devotees at the shrine of liberty.

Resolved, That while their deaths have carried sadness to our hearts, we have the consoling reflection that they fell under the banner of freedom, with liberty as a watchword.

Resolved, That the usual badge of mourning be worn for thirty days.

Resolved, That copies of these resolutions be sent to the families of the deceased, also to the Wilmington Journal and Raleigh Register for publication, with the request that the papers in the State copy.

On motion, the meeting then adjourned.

WM. M. PARSLEY, Chairman.
JNO. F. S. VANBOKKELEN, Secretary.

DESPERATE FIGHT OF FORREST—A TREACHEROUS ENEMY.

The Huntsville Advocate gives the particulars of a desperate fight which Gen. Forrest had at Parker's Cross Roads, about thirty miles nothwest of Lexington, Tenn., on the 31st ult., as he was returning from his successful expedition in West Tennessee. He met seven full regiments of the Abolitionists, who raised the white flag in token of surrender.

"He approached to receive their arms, when another heavy column of ten regiments, came on his flank and rear, and began to fire on his men, and the portion who had raised the white flag, treacherously joined in the firing. The gallant Forrest and his brave men returned the fire vigorously. They had only ten rounds of ammunition, fired six rounds and then fought their way out, with a loss of five hundred killed, wounded and missing. The killed are estimated at about fifty, the wounded at one hundred and fifty to two hundred—the rest are prisoners. The wounded also fell into the hands of the enemy.

"It is said that, in fighting their way out, our brave troops massed themselves in solid column and charged the enemy's column that had come upon their rear. The cool and intrepid Forrest remained in their rear to collect his scattered men, and bring them out, and the enemy closed up, their column, after the most of Forrest's men had passed through, and came very near catching him. He escaped by riding at full speed along a ravine, and leaping his horse over a ten rail fence. One who witnessed his escape said that the last he saw of Forrest, he was flying over the fence, lying flat on his horse, and hundreds of bullets were flying after him. One bullet passed through his hat. Strange to say not one man was lost in fighting their way out.

"Forrest went over with about 3,500 men and came back with about 3,000 Besides losing 500 men, one of his mountain howitzers burst in the last fight, and the enemy captured three, leaving him six cannon his original number. He crossed the Tennessee river at and near Clifton, Tenn., a little northeast of Lexington on Tuesday night and Friday morning. The enemy came, 8,000 strong, Saturday afternoon, and formed a line of battle, and some fighting took place across the river, which was 300 yards wide. Forrest brought his artillery to bear on the Abolitionists, and they retired."

COMMODORE WILKES.—The Belfast *News-Letter* furnishes a rather singular explanation of this valiant Federalist's antipathy to England. It says that Wilkes was the commander of the United States' expedition fitted out some years ago, in common with similar expeditions by England and Russia, to discover the Northwest Passage. The American expedition sailed first, and Sir John Ross, who did not sail for a few months afterwards, met it on its return. Captain Wilkes then gave all the information he had acquired (or all he chose to give) to Sir John Ross, along with a chart of his progress. This chart was carefully preserved by the English navigator; but subsequent experience proved that it was altogether fallacious, as Sir John Ross' ships actually sailed over places which were described as mountains in the chart of Captain Wilkes. Sir John Ross, in his official report to the English Government, naturally exposed Wilkes' ignorance. He showed that his conclusions could not be depended upon—that they were, in fact, often nothing else than fictions. Hence, it is added, the bitter antagonism of Wilkes, and his desire to insult the British flag.

THE FIFTH NORTH CAROLINA.—We learn that Col. McRae's resignation has been accepted by the President. Lieut. Col. P. J. Sinclair, (formerly editor of the Fayetteville *Carolinian*) has also resigned.

Capt. Thomas M. Garrett, of Bertie, has been promoted to Colonel vice McRae. Col. Garrett was elected to the Senate from Bertie last August, but declined the honor, having determined never to quit the field alive as long as our soil was invaded.

The following promotions have been recently made among the company officers of the Regiment. Lieut. James M. Taylor and Isaac E. Pearce, promoted to be Captains. Theodore DeS. Deems, George W. Armstrong and Robert E. Pulley, appointed Second Lieutenants.—*Daily Progress*.

The telegraph informed us, a few days ago, of the capture of the steamer Musselman, above Mound City. The Appeal, alluding to the affair, says:

"Our partizans compelled the engineer to complete the repairs, and then run the boat up the stream, capturing a flatboat, 28 cattle, 50 hogs, and other stores. Subsequently the boat was run ashore, the stores removed, and the vessel burned. The crew was paroled."

The American Question.
GENERAL BURNSIDE'S DEFEAT.
[From the London Times, Dec. 26.]

* * * * * * * *

It must be remembered that we received our accounts of the bloody work by telegram to Cape Race, which experience has always shown to be favorable to the Federal side, because the wires are under the control of the government, and the telegram cannot be quickly tested by detailed accounts. It is gently stated that when the Federal infantry charged the Confederate position, they received a check. They were reinforced, and advanced once more to the attack, but were again repulsed. After this they did not return. We are told that they slept upon the battle field; but, as we are also told that the Federal dead in front of the Confederate works remained where they had fallen twenty-four hours before, we must read this with some latitude. The Federals would hardly remain upon a spot which was so dangerous that they could not go to it in daylight to remove their dead; but on the other hand, they could not retreat very far from the field of battle without recrossing the river.

It was "expected" indeed that General Burnside would renew the attack on the 15th, and it is possible that by this time Burnside may be master of these works and in full march upon Richmond, driving Lee and his disorganized army before him. The commencement, however, does not justify us in predicting such an end. It is plain that Burnside has received a damaging repulse. If he retreive it by force or strategy, he is a great General. Renewed attacks after a day's interval do not often succeed, but he may even yet carry these Confederate works, or perhaps turn them. If, however, he should fail once more, he has put himself in the most disastrous position known to a General, and an enterprising enemy ought, according to all the rules of warfare to destroy him, horse and foot, and not allow him to take a single gun across the Rappahannock.

Such decisive victories indeed, do not seem to happen in the New World; but the position is very critical, and we may well feel a revived interest in the Army of the Potomac. There must have been horrible slaughter on both sides in these battles, and more slaughter in all probability has since happened, although, as the Confederates fight behind their works, their loss is no doubt less than that of their more exposed assailants.

We do not like the intrusion of moral or religious reflections in secular writings or in conversation, for they are seldom used by those who had a real reverence.—These things, however, force us on a thought. Our bonds of brotherhood, and the essence of our common worship, have lasted for a thousand years, and we are still celebrating our great Christian festivals, crowding our churches, feeding our hungry brethren, exchanging warm salutations, and this morning banding ourselves together for enjoyment in a thousand forms. We have not a party hatred among us; and even religious sects muzzle their hostile dogmas and shake hands heartily. On the other side of the Atlantic we see people of our own blood, whose nature is as kindly as our own, whose sense of good companionship is as strong, and who have been only eighty years living together, yet they are now tearing each other to pieces, and burying each other's mutilated carcasses by tens of thousands. In this contrast there is nothing of which we ought to boast; but surely there is much to force a thrill of thankfulness, and something to sound in our ears a voice of warning.

GENERAL HINDMAN'S ADDRESS TO HIS TROOPS.—Gen Hindman issued the following stirring address to his troops on the 4th of December just before the battle of Cane Hill, Ark., occurred:

Soldiers:—From the commencement to the end of the battle, bear constantly in mind what I now impress upon you.

1. Never fire because your comrade does, nor because the enemy does, nor because you happen to see the enemy, nor for the sake of firing rapidly. Always wait until you are certainly within the range of your guns, then single out your man, take deliberate aim, as low down as the knee, and fire.

2. When occasion offers, be certain to pick off the enemy's officers, especially the mounted ones, and kill his artillery horses.

3. Don't shout except when you charge the enemy; as a general thing, keep silent, that orders may be heard. Obey the orders of your officers, but pay no attention to the idle rumors, or the word of unauthorized persons.

4. Don't stop with your wounded comrade; the surgeons and infirmary corps will take care of him; do you go forward and avenge him.

5. Don't break ranks to plunder; if we whip the enemy, all he has will be ours; if not, the spoils will be of no benefit to us. Plunderers and stragglers will be put to death on the spot. File-closers are especially charged with this duty. The cavalry in the rear will likewise attend to it.

Remember that the enemy you engage has no feeling of mercy or kindness toward you. His ranks are made up of Pin Indians, free negroes, Southern tories, Kansas Jayhawkers and hired Dutch cut-throats.

These bloody ruffians have invaded your country, stolen and destroyed your property, murdered your neighbors, outraged our women, driven your children from their homes, and defiled the graves of your kindred. If each man of you will do what I have urged upon you, we will utterly destroy them. We can do this; we must do it; our country will be ruined if we fail.

A just God will strengthen our arms and give us a glorious victory.

The Course to be Pursued by the New Senator.

The Washington *Chronicle* says Mr. Richardson's future course is to be judged by the resolutions of the caucus which nominated him; therefore the policy he will pursue is foreshadowed in the following abstract of some of the resolutions:

Second—That the Administration, in suspending the writ of *habeas corpus*, in arresting private citizens, and incarcerating them in bastiles, issuing the proclamation of emancipation, and in other instances usurping power, has violated the Constitution, infringed upon State sovereignty, and disregarded the popular wish. Its perversion of the war into a war of abolition deserves our unqualified reprobation, and justly entitles it to the condemnation of all true lovers of constitutional liberty and States rights.

Fifth.—That peace, fraternal relations, and political fellowship should be restored among the people of the States; that the best interests of all, and the welfare of mankind, demand this should be done in the speediest and most effective manner.

Seventh—Favors a National Convention of all the States at Louisville, Ky., at the earliest practicable period, to adjust our national difficulties.

Eighth—Recommends that the Legislature now in session appoint Commissioners to said National Convention, and invite other States to do so.

Ninth—That we earnestly recommend a cessation of hostilities for such period as may be necessary to allow the people of the North and South to express through a National Convention, their wish for peace and a maintenance of the Union as it was, under the Constitution as it is.

The Reason Why Fort Hudson has not been Attacked.

It will be remembered that the Memphis and other Yankee papers have expressed disappointment at the failure of the coming up of Farragut's fleet to aid in the destruction of our works and the general extermination of our army at Vicksburg at the time of the recent attempt on the place by Sherman. We have received an inkling of the reason of that failure on the part of the redoubtable Farragut, in the shape of a pencil note written on the Picayune of the 8th, which we obtained through the courtesy of the editors of the Appeal, to the following effect: "The gentleman who gave this, states that it was reported in New Orleans that Farragut had said he would not attack Port Hudson until he was furnished with iron-clad vessels, as it was folly to fight against such batteries with the vessels he now has."

We have no reason, taking other facts into consideration, to doubt this report. According to the best information gathered in New Orleans before the gentleman who brought the Picayune to us left that city, the Yankee force at Baton Rouge was about 18 000, and their force in New Orleans about 8,000.

Jackson Mississippian.

The editor of the Knoxville *Register* relates the following touching incident:

After the battle of Sharpsburg we passed over a line of railroad in Central Georgia. The disabled soldiers from Gen. Lee's armies were returning to their homes. At every station the wives and daughters of the farmers came on the cars and distributed food and wines and bandages among the sick and wounded. We shall never forget how very like an angel was a pretty little girl; how blushingly and modestly she went to a great rude, bearded soldier, who had carved a crutch from a rough plank to replace a lost leg; how this little girl asked him if he was hungry, and how he ate like a famished wolf. She asked if his wound was painful, and in a voice of soft, mellow accents, "Can I do nothing more for you? I am so sorry that you are so badly hurt; have you a little daughter, and won't she cry when she sees you?" The rude soldier's heart was touched, and tears of love and gratitude filled his eyes. He only answered, "I have three little children. God grant that they may be such angels as you." With an evident effort he repressed a desire to kiss the fair brow of the pretty little girl. He took her little hand between both his own, and bade her "good-bye, God bless you." This child will always be a better woman because of these lessons of practical god-like charity stamped ineffaceably upon her young heart.

Original Correspondence.

The following correspondence has been furnished the *Express* for publication. It will be seen that Stanley, the bogus governor of North Carolina, makes himself quite ridiculous, by one of his characteristic letters:

From Gen. Foster to Gen. French.

HEAD QUARTERS, 18th Army Corps,
NEWBERN, December 31, 1862.

Major General S. G. French, Commanding Department of North Carolina, Petersburg, Va.

GENERAL:—I have the honor to inclose copy of a letter addressed to me by his Excellency, Edward Stanley, Military Governor of North Carolina. The letter explains itself, and I have merely to request an answer from you, whether the acts complained of by the Governor have your sanction, and whether, as he desires to know, the negroes mentioned will be returned to their masters.

I also beg leave to inclose a slip from the "Raleigh *Standard*," in relation to the prisoners recently paroled and released by me at Kinston and other places, between here and Goldsboro, and request to know whether these men are compelled to perform the duties therein stated, contrary to their parole of honor.

Sometime during the latter part of November Surgeon Hunt, Post Surgeon at Washington, North Carolina, while taking a ride outside of our lines, was fired upon by parties in ambush and killed. Immediately his person was rifled, and among other things a watch was taken from him which his relatives are very anxious to obtain possession of. If it is within your power will you please have this watch returned. I remain, General, Your obedient Servant,

J. G. FOSTER,
Major Gen'l Commanding.

From Edward Stanley.

(COPY)

DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Newbern, Dec. 29th, 1862.

To Maj. Gen. Foster, Commanding, &c.

GENERAL:—I have been informed that a portion of the forces of the enemies of the United States recently invaded the county of Washington, and among other depredations committed upon innocent citizens, they seized and carried away, against the consent of their owner, a large number of slaves. From Mr. M. Bowen, they took away several of his negroes, who had been faithful to him and whom he protected and humanely supported. This outrage has not the defence attempted for the African slave trade—that it brought uncivilized beings under the influence of Christianity and civilization.

This robbery takes civilized beings from their families and homes; it deprives a kind master of his property and punishes slaves for their fidelity to him.

I cannot believe the good people of North Carolina will justify such conduct.

To the barbarous and willful burning of the town of Plymouth by the enemy, your attention has already been called, and of that nothing more need be said. As the voice of civil authority has no longer any potency, I solicit your intervention with those commanding the forces of the so-called Confederate States, that we may ascertain by what rules this war is to be conducted, and whether these negroes to whom I have referred, are to be delivered up to those to whom their services may be due. I have the honor to be, &c., &c.,

(Signed) ED'WD STANLEY,
Military Governor, &c.

Gen. French's Reply.

WELDON, NORTH CAROLINA,
January 6th, 1863.

Major General J. G. Foster, U. S. A., commanding 18th Army Corps, Newbern, North Carolina:

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 31st ultimo, and a copy of a letter addressed to you by Edward Stanley who signs himself Military Governor of North Carolina.

In relation to prisoners of war who have been paroled, I can say, never to my knowledge have they been, nor have I ever heard of their being employed in the performance of any duty for the Government. As my Government has so faithfully respected the parole of prisoners, I am the more astonished that you should have brought a merely hearsay rumor that came to the ears of the editor of the Raleigh *Standard*, to my notice, when an order was issued from the War Department of the United States, requiring, as I remember, paroled prisoners to instruct recruits, garrison fortresses in the rear of the army, and guard prisoners.

While our press, as the extract you send me shows, would denounce such violation of a parole of honor, I have seen yours teeming with the demand that the prisoners that we had captured and paroled, should be sent to Minnessota to repel the Indians there at war with your people.

You asked me to answer, "whether the acts complained of by Governor Stanley have my sanction, and whether as he desires to know, the negroes mentioned will be returned to their master." His allegation is that "our forces recently invaded the county of Washington, and among other depredations committed upon innocent citizens, they seized and carried away against the consent of the owner, a large number of slaves; that "from the house of Mr. M. Bowen we took away several of his negroes who had been faithful to him, and whom he protected and humanely supported;" that "this outrage has not the defence attempted for the African slave trade;" that "it has brought uncivilized beings under the influence of christianity and civilization; that "this robbery takes civilized beings from their families and homes; it deprives a kind master of his property, and punishes slaves for their fidelity to him." It is true that our forces did invade the county of Washington, and the officer in command did report to me that he brought out with him some negroes.

Mr. Stanley is a representative of the United States Government, and I take it for granted speaks by authority, and if it be the determination of your government to deliver up to their owners the hundred thousand slaves you have stolen from their "kind and humane masters," I am sure my government will immediately cause this one little act of "robbery" to be discountenanced, and cause the negroes to be restored, and thus return to their "kind masters their property:" and to this end I will transmit to the proper authorities your communication and Mr. Stanley's letter.

As it is an acknowledged principle among christian nations to respect private property in lands, I am sure my government will hail this as an evidence that hereafter yours will cease to deprive peaceful citizens of their private property.

I deplore, as much as Mr. Stanley does, this taking of civilized beings from their families and homes, and depriving owners of their property, and I would it were the only robbery of the kind that has occurred, but so many have been committed by the forces of the United States, that it is now regarded as a legitimate and proper, "fit and necessary war measure," by your government.

Mr. Stanley says, the "voice of civil authority outside your lines has no longer any potency." You may rest assured I will do all in my power to have "those negroes delivered up to those to whom their services may be due," and will, in every way [illegible] and forbid negro stealing, and in this I am sure the "good people of North Carolina will justify" me.

I do not think the town of Plymouth was barbarously and willfully burned, but as reported to me a house was fired in which your troops made a stand, and from which they fired on our soldiers. Such things will happen in war, and often for no excuse, except the spirit of destruction, as seen on the banks of the Mississippi, Potomac, Roanoke, Rappahannock and James rivers, where cities, towns and private residences, as a rule, have been burned or battered down by your land and naval forces.

I regret very much that in this street fight a woman was killed. It was first brought to my knowledge by a letter which was received from you, and it should be regretted that accidents of the same kind occurred from the batteries of Gen. Burnside, when they opened on the city of Fredericksburg.

Surgeon Hunt was riding with a party of soldiers when he was killed, and in the official report to me, he was called and believed to be a lieutenant in charge of a scouting party.

I will at once, General, write to the Captain of the company to which the attacking force belonged, and do all in my power to find the Watch, and if successful, will send it to you, that you may place it in the hands of his relations.

I am, General, very respectfully,
Your ob'dt servant,
[Signed] S. G. FRENCH,
Maj. Gen'l Comd'g.

PROMOTIONS.—Capt. C. W. Bradshaw, of Davidson, has been promoted to Major of the 42d regiment, (Col. Gibbs) vice Underwood, resigned.

Capt. John C. Van Hook, of Person, has been promoted to Major of the 50th, (Col. James A. Washington,) vice Wortham promoted to Lieutenant Colonel.

John C. Baxter, promoted to second Lieutenant in 10th Regiment

Kinchen R. Power, promoted to first Lieutenant in the 3rd Regiment.

Lieut. Thomas C. Moore has been promoted to 1st, and Thomas J. Ivey to 2d Lieutenant in company A, 36th Reg't. (Bunting's Light Battery.)

Daily Progress.

From the Watchman.

At the last Term of the Confederate District Court, held for the District of Cape Fear, at the Court House in Salisbury, at December Term, 1862, the Grand Jurors made the following presentment, viz:

The Jurors for the Confederate States, having duly considered the charge of his Honor, Judge Biggs, do in accordance with that charge respectfully submit the following conclusions to which they have arrived, upon the subject of extortion and speculation.

They in the outset beg leave to say, that they do not believe that Southerners, engaged in a struggle for liberty, nay for even life itself, are so lost to every sense of patriotism as to have any deliberate evil designs in the practice of the evil of extortion and speculation, which seems to have seized upon the people. They do not believe that we have so soon become corrupt and avaricious as a body politic; but they do believe that by thoughtlessly imitating the acts of more evil men, the community has been led step by step, in the downward course of depravity, until they have grown callous to the whispers of conscience, and now look upon the necessities of the needy and dependant as a matter of chance, and have shut their eyes to the baleful consequences of their acts.

That this state of things should have been permitted thus long to exist, is indeed to be lamented. And we do now, as Jurors assembled, and having solemn injunctions given us to redress the public grievances, call upon all well-meaning citizens to reflect upon the consequences of this unhallowed thirst for gain, and let not the love of money cost them the loss of fair fame and honesty. Think upon the wants of the family of the gallant soldier who daily perils his life for your defence. Think of their sufferings from your greedy speculation, and let this drive you to reflection, and escape from that just condemnation which assuredly awaits you and your posterity. What an exalted position in the temple of infamy will the descendants of speculators hold when an honest historian will write the history of this war? and how degraded will they feel with all their wealth, when pointed at as a descendant of the man that starved the soldier's wife, cheated the poor of an honest living, and made hunger and want stalk abroad in the land, all to satisfy his greed for gain.

Let this appeal awaken those who have not become hardened, and cause them to show forth the manliness of their natures by using their influence to put down this traffic, which causes the helpless to mourn and the strong to weep over the depravity of man. When men are appealed to for charitable purposes, they give and give freely. Even the speculator in the necessities of life, will, when appealed to, give freely to remove the suffering from under his eye. But when he does not see the poor sufferer and hears not the wail of anguish, he needlessly permits himself to see but the profits of his trade, little caring who freezes from the want of proper clothing or shoes or dies from the pinchings of hunger. Yes, every bushel of grain bought by the speculator for the purpose of enhancing the price, places that much beyond the reach of the needy. Then let us begin by using our influence in the private walks of life to restore again the love of country and one common cause, by checking this dangerous and immovable traffic. Let us appeal to our neighbors to let nothing go into the hands of speculators when needed by the consumer. Let every man put it to his own conscience, and ask no more for what he has to sell than he would like to pay, should he be unfortunate enough to be compelled to buy. This is the honest rule, and a few noble examples would restore a healthy state of things, and the needy and virtuous will thank you for it.

F. D. RINEHART, Foreman,
JAMES F. JAMISON,
JOHN S. MEANS,
JOHN W. McNEELY,
JOHN S. DAVIS,
D. BARRINGER,
J. M. LORANCE,
J. H. OWEN,
P. M. MORRIS,
JAMES WISEMAN,
JAMES B. ROBESON,
P. N. HEILIG,
T. H. BREM,
L. C. KIRKPATRICK,
J. H. HARGRAVE,
B. GAITHER,
M. M. WILSON,
D. M. HOLBROOKS.

Ordered by the Court, that this presentment of the Grand Jury, be spread upon the Minutes of this Court, and a copy furnished Editors, with a request to publish.

Attest, DAN'L. COLEMAN, Clerk.

Caution.

On a recent trip on the South Carolina Railroad, we were thrown in with a number of female refugees (?) who had come from the North by the flag-of-truce boat to City Point. In conversation with several of them, we learned that many are Yankee women who have never been at the South, visiting their husbands, and who expect to return. They report that the people of the North are sick of the war, but expect us shortly to surrender from starvation.

We had supposed the object of the flag-of-truce permits was to persons returning to their domicil, and had no idea that Northern women whose husbands had been caught in our work-shops when the war commenced, were to be allowed to visit them. It may be all well, but they certainly should not be allowed to communicate again with the North until the war is over.

We have reason to believe that many improper persons arrived by the last flag-of-truce boat. Six hundred women are said to have come.

South Carolinian.

From the Selma Reporter.

The Babe of Bethlehem.

BY JAMES R. RANDALL.

No peace on earth—good will to none
Beneath this gory Christmas sun;
Chaldean stars! ye scowl on me,
'Mid sad and mocking minstrelsy.
Ho, shepherd! on the mountain steep,
The wher-wolf battens on thy sheep,
Ho, sentry, on the donjon tower!
What of the night, and of the Hour?
The battle-gates gape red and wide,
Blood-smothered in the battle-tide!
Blanching the sunken Christmas suns,
The land's aghast with skeletons!
I heard a Fiend, with tragic breath
Cry: "Good is not in Nazareth!
No joy for thee, no peace for them—
There is no Babe of Bethlehem!"

The Magi crumble on their throne
In shrouds of iron and of bone;
The gloaming dies in haggard rain—
Upknells the suffocated main.
Stabbing my pallid days with pain:
"Thy darlings shall not come again!"
My little love, so false and fair,
Has gone, with sun-skeins in her hair;
My more than brothers dream afar
Beneath this hostile Christmas star,
Bold John, by Shiloh's lurid rills,
Sweet Edgar, 'mid the Stafford hills!
Ah, Rappahannock! fierce and cold,
The rooks go clanging o'er the mold!
Ah, Mother-eyes that pierce the plain!
Ye vex the lattice bars in vain.
Brooding beneath this blasted tree
I think what Christmas brings to me,
And not one Rose of Paestum see—
Thrilling the tomb of other days,
I hear my mother's hymn of praise—
But lo! the Fiend, with tragic breath,
Cries; "Good is not in Nazareth!
No joy for thee, no peace for them—
There is no Babe of Bethlehem!"

Ah, dearest God! our virgins kneel
In pure and passionate appeal;
Beneath this gory Christmas sun,
They only ask "Thy will be done!"
But dearest God! they seek thee when
Thy natal morn sang, "Peace to men!"
Ah, dearest God! they kneel to thee,
Not in thine awful majesty;
Not where the lightnings couchant lie
Laired in thy thunder zoned Sinai;
Not where the demon foot-falls came—
Not in thy desert shaft of flame!
Their pilgrim prayers and suppliant sight
Travel the old Judean night;
Cleaving the wrath wings of the storm,
They bow beside the cradled form,
And shrine their undefiled behest
With thee—upon thy mother's breast!—
And musing thus, me dreamt there stole
Some fragrant presence in my soul
Till angels, with their banded breath,
Hosannah: "Hail to Nazareth!
There's joy for thee, there's peace for them—
Behold the Babe of Bethlehem!

Could'nt Be Bribed.

We learn from the Bristol *Advocate*, that a deserter and spy, by the name of Harris, who came into East Tennessee with the Yankee force that burned the bridges, was captured near Jonesborough, recently, with a commission of Captain in his pocket, bearing the imposing seal of Andrew Johnson, Governor of Tennessee. Private Philip Warlick, of Col. Love's N. C. regiment, was detailed as guard to deliver the prisoners to the authorities at Knoxville. Harris offered Wallick $10,000 to allow him to escape. The honest North Carolinian indignantly informed him that Lincoln's government had not money enough to bribe him to the performance of such a dishonorable action. Such is the metal of the true Southern patriot fighting for his home and his country.

COL. DAVID COLEMAN.—This gentleman arrived in Knoxville from the battle field near Murfreesboro', on Tuesday last. He was severely wounded just below his knee in the right leg, while leading his regiment to a charge against the abolitionists, his horse having been shot from under him a few moments before, and he was ordered to this city until his wound could heal. Colonel David Coleman, is one among the most gallant officers, in the Confederate States Army, from North Carolina. He was born and raised in Asheville, Buncombe county, and his intrepid and daring spirit is common to many of our bravest soldiers whose nativity and homes are in the mountains of "old North State". For intelligence, bravery and generosity, he has but few superiors; and is as much at home in the Legislative halls of his State as he is in the tented field. His patriotism has often been rewarded with the confidence reposed in him by his fellow citizens, in giving him honorable positions of trust, which he has never violated. Being now in the prime of life, thirty five years of age, he is looked upon by his friends as the "flower and expectancy" of his State.

Knoxville Register.

NICELY CAUGHT.—An Illinois soldier deserted from his regiment in Kentucky, and, forging a pass, succeeded in passing the guards at this city, and arrived in New Albany on Wednesday as a paroled prisoner. There, however, as we learn from the *Ledger*, he was overhauled by the provost guard and asked for his pass. "I've got a parcel, sir," he replied to the guard; "here it is," showing him the forged document which was signed "*Curby* Smith." The guard carefully examined it and then turning upon the sucker, he said: "No, you don't old fellow; that parole is a humbug. Kirby Smith has pretty much quit spelling his name "*Curby*." Illinois acknowledged the corn and said he had paid ten dollars for the parole, but thought the man who wrote it knew how to spell Kirby Smith's name. He was sent to the barracks in this city.—*Louisville Journal.*

INTERCEPTED CORRESPONDENCE.—The following intercepted correspondence between the commanders of the two Yankee fleets at Vicksburg and Port Hudson, though brief, is decidedly pithy:

David Porter to David Farragut:

FLAGSHIP UNCLE SAM, ABOVE VICKSBURG,
December 28th, 1862.

My Dear Dav: Why don't you come up? I have been waiting here for you three days.

Yours in expectation,
D. PORTER.

David Farragut to David Porter:

FLAGSHIP RICHMOND, BELOW VICKSBURG.

My Dear Dav: Why don't you come down? It's so much easier to go with than against the current. I know, for I have tried the river on a run both ways—Come down—don't be afraid!

Ever yours,
D. FARRAGUT, Admiral.

MORE TROUBLE.—The militia of this county assembled here on Tuesday last, by order of the commanding officer. They were properly disposed of, to meet the enemy who are threatening this section. This enemy comes not in the shape of Northern soldiers, but is composed of disloyal men from Tennessee and our own State. A force of about one hundred visited the town of Marshall, 20 miles North of this, one day last week, and sacked the place. They are threatening to pay Asheville a visit, and have been expected for several days. A similar condition of affairs exists in Yancey and Mitchell counties, as we learn from a gentleman occupying an official position in the former county, and who writes here to his superior officer asking advice.

Movements are on foot which it is hoped will restore order and security to this distracted country, and which will be fully known in due time.

Asheville (N. C.) News, 15th inst.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

The Increase of the Cavalry.

The incompleteness of the victories won in this war must have struck the most careless person, who is the least acquainted with the history of the great wars of the world. While the armies engaged have inflicted upon their adversaries losses equal to any inflicted in the bloodiest contests of the old world, there has never followed that rout and disorganization produced by Napoleon at Austerlitz, Lena and Eylau. With the exception of the battles around Richmond, the defeated army has always been able to renew the conflict, and even McClellan brought his defeated columns again into action at Sharpsburg and fought them with resolution and firmness.

Napoleon was able to turn his victories into utter route of his enemies by the skillful use of that powerful arm of the service, the cavalry. The Confederate States have demonstrated in this war, that their people possess all the requisites necessary to complete the most splendid and efficient cavalry in the world. With more horses than France possessed, with riders skilled in the management of the horse from their earliest boyhood, the cavalry of the Confederate army has always been below its proper proportion, and has never once been thrown upon the ranks of the discomforted foe. While the country esteems, with just pride, its gallant Stuart, Van Dorn, Morgan, Forrest, Wheeler and Wharton, and regards their noble services with full appreciation, it cannot but be regretted that their small divisions and brigades would not permit their rendering that full service they might have performed, had their commands borne their proper proportion to the armies with which they served. If Wheeler and Wharton, at the head of twenty thousand horse, had precipitated their commands on the defeated right wing of Rosencranz at Murfreesboro', instead of being compelled to merely harass the rear, the Federal army would no more have rallied, than did the Austrians at Austerlitz, when assailed by the gallant cuirasseirs of Murat.

It was by the weight of a formidable phalanx, generally eighteen to twenty thousand strong, that Napoleon mainly trusted for the gaining as well as completing his victories.

"My decided opinion," said Napoleon, "is, that cavalry, if led by equally brave and resolute men, must always break infantry;" an opinion contrary to that generally received, but supported by not a few of the most memorable facts recorded by history in all ages, and which, coming from such a commander, who so well knew the value of both infantry and artillery, is well worthy the most serious consideration. It was by his cavalry that Hannibal conquered at the Ticino and Cannæ, and Napoleon at Austerlitz and Jena; the Asiatic horse arrested Cœur de Lion in Palestine; the Parthians destroyed Crassus and Julian in Asia, and Napoleon himself at Moscow; the genius of Cyrus sunk under, that of Alexander the Great recoiled before, the fortunes of Darius perished amid, the Scythian cavalry; Hyder's horse all but drove the English into the Madras surf, and the English dragoons decided the fate of India at Assave; a charge of French horse at Marengo placed Napoleon on the Consular throne; another of the English light dragoons on the flank of the Old Guard, at Waterloo, hurled him to the rock of St Helena.

These are some of the most noted actions decided by cavalry, and they should teach our authorities that they have not made use of the great aptness of the Confederate horsemen that should have been made. We know that it takes time to make the cavalry soldier; but the nucleus is already formed. The Generals of cavalry have shown their aptness and fitness for cavalry service; and if we would complete our victories, as Murat, Kellerman and Latour Maubourg completed those of Napoleon, we must give to Stuart and Wheeler the cavalry that shall equal, at least in numbers, the famous cuirassiers of the French.

There was a time when we considered cavalry of but little use in a country so wooded as ours, but Stuart, Morgan, Forrest, Wheeler and Wharton have shown how brave and skillful officers could overcome the greatest disadvantages, and make their commands felt by the enemy in the most vital manner. If during the winter season the increase and organization of the cavalry can perfect that arm, and when operations are resumed in the spring, our Generals of cavalry can take the field with twenty thousand horse attached to each of the armies of Gens. Lee and Johnston, we shall never see another incomplete victory.

The mere name of the Black Horse routed the enemy at Manassas, and if our Generals had had but half the number of cavalry our enemy believed they had, not one in a hundred of the foe would have reached Washington. Our infantry and artillery are now as near perfection as they ever can be brought; in numbers, efficiency and organization, in patient endurance, noble firmness and dashing impetuosity they rival the Old Guard of Napoleon. Let us make our cavalry the counterpart of cavalry of the Guard, and they will complete our victories and shorten the war. We are glad to learn that a camp of instruction for cavalry is about being established.

The Way Wheeler was Made a Brigadier.

We find the following concerning this gallant young officer in the Knoxville *Register*:

Joseph Wheeler, the most youthful Brigadier in the Confederate service, has won undying honors during the pendency of the great struggle in Middle Tennessee.—His name has appeared in nearly every official dispatch; the telegraph never omits the name of Wheeler, and such has been his ubiquitousness, and such the multiplicity of his daring deeds and achievements that the reporters for the Press at Murfreesboro' have persistently asserted that Forrest and Morgan were both in the rear of Rosencranz, cutting off his supplies and communication with Nashville. Gen. Bragg, to a very great extent, ascribes the safety of our army on its withdrawal from Kentucky to the energy, skill and courage of Wheeler. When he visited the President at Richmond, in order to make a full exposition of the events of the Kentucky campaign, he insisted that Wheeler should be made a Brigadier. The President declined doing so, stating that Morgan and others, who had served longer, and with great distinction, had not been promoted. He also objected because Wheeler is a mere boy.

Gen. Bragg was thus silenced. The next day he was again at the President's mansion, and inquired whether his Adjutant General was not entitled to a Brigadier's commission. The President said he was. "Well then," said Gen. Bragg, "I now nominate and constitute Joseph Wheeler, jr., my Adjutant General."

The President was not a little surprised, but remarked "if you know this young man so well, and value his services thus highly, he shall be a Brigadier and not of your staff. Let him remain where he is."

BUTLER, THE BRUTE AND THIEF.

From the Chicago Times.

The brutal tyrannies of Gen. Butler at New Orleans, recited in the late proclamation of Jeff Davis, will, if they be truly recited, amply justify the retaliation he threatens. It remains for our government either to disprove the charges or punish Butler. If it fails to do this, and fails to make restitution, and, so far as in it lies, reparation, to the victims of Butler's robberies, it is the abettor of his crimes. We are having numerous courts martial in different parts of the country, and brave, tried and loyal men are called upon to meet the false and slanderous accusations of personal enemies.—Fitz John Porter at Washington, and Gen. Buell at Nashville, are kept from the field to answer charges that every act of theirs as officers, disapproves, and which none but an administration swayed by partisan hatred would have heard or ordered a trial upon. These men, if they have erred at all, have erred in judgment. Their hearts are above treachery, and their faith has been proved in the presence of death—while Butler, impeached by the united testimony of the citizens of New Orleans; by the inhabitants of all that portion of Louisiana west of the Mississippi which he has plundered; by all the foreign consuls within his lines; by the report of Reverdy Johnson, an able and upright commissioner of the government, and by his own illegal and inhuman orders, is ordered from New Orleans, with the fruit of his piracies, to take (as organs of the administration announce) a more important command.

The administration knew months ago that Butler was plundering. They knew it by the representations of foreign consuls and the report of Reverdy Johnson, and still they have retained him in command, and by that retention justified his course. The proclamation of Jeff. Davis is a document that the world will take cognizance of; and, if our government shall attempt to pass it by in silence, or treat it with indifference, or meet it by one of a similar character, threatening like retaliation, we shall lose, as we ought, the respect and sympathy of all civilized people.

The honor of the government demands that the charges of murder, arson, robbery, oppression, and attempts to excite servile insurrection, made by Jeff. Davis against a commanding general in our armies, should be met as they are stated, fairly and fully. If they are false, let it be shown; and, if they are true, let no attempt be made by the government to shield this wretched criminal from punishment. The responsibility of Butler's administration rests now upon the administration at Washington.

There is not a man living to day charged with greater crimes than Butler, and his conduct reflects directly not only upon the government, but the American people, whose name he has disgraced. Aside from all questions of policy, the trial of Butler is required by the people of the loyal States, that they may be freed from the suspicion of being his accessories.

There will be little difficulty in procuring witnesses. A quarter of a million of inhabitants stands ready to testify. They ask for justice, and such measure of vengeance as a fair trial and impartial law will grant.—Shall they have it? Dare the administration condemn a policy that has been in consonance with the policy it *must* itself pursue if the emancipation proclamation is issued? Dare the administration condemn Butler for enforcing a policy demanded by the Abolition press and pulpit, to whom it has made a formal surrender of itself? We are now engaged in a war of extermination, if Butler be not punished. The proclamation of Jeff. Davis relates to him and his officers only, but it is the forerunner of one that will apply to every officer of our armies, if the proclamation threatened on the first January is issued. The magnanimity of which Mr. Seward assured the French government would be observed by us toward the seceded States has grown small, by large degrees, under the fanaticism that demanded that the contest should not be a war, but a raid.

MARRIED.

In this town, on Tuesday evening, the 20th inst., Doct JOSHUA C. WALKER, to Miss ELIZA CLAUDIA, second daughter of Richard Bradley, Esq.

In Fayetteville, 15th inst., at the Baptist Church, by Rev. Jas. McDaniel, Mr. JOHN SHOLAR, of Wilmington, to Miss JANE JESSUP of Fayetteville.

In Upper South-West District, on the 15th inst., by H H. Sandlin, Esq., Mr. WILLIAM PHILLIPS, to Mrs. RACHEL AMAN, all of Onslow county, N. C.

In this city, on the afternoon of the 15th inst., by the Rev. R. E. Terry, Rector of St. John's Church, the Rev. T. J. KNAPP, Chaplain to the Post of Wilmington, and Miss NANNIE, youngest daughter of Capt. C. D. Ellis.

In this town, on the 14th inst., by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Atkinson, Major JOHN W. CAMERON, C. S. A., to AMORET G., eldest daughter of Mr. Richard Bradley.

In the 1st Presbyterian Church, Wilmington, on the 15th inst., by Rev. M. McQueen, RORY McNAIR, Esq., of Robeson, to Miss SALLIE N. BLANKS, of Wilmington.

On Sunday morning, 4th inst., at St. Bartholomew's Church, Pittsboro', N. C., by the Rev. Robt. B. Sutton, Capt CLAUDE B. DENSON, late of Portsmouth, Va., to Miss MATILDA M., daughter of Thomas Cowan, Esq., of Oldtown, near Wilmington.

DIED.

In Richmond, Virginia, on the 26th December, 1862, from a wound received at the battle of Fredericksburg, Captain ROBERT COCHRAN GREEN, of the 21st Regiment Mississippi Volunteers, (Barksdale Brigade,) and late Superintendant of the Vicksburg Southern Road.

Such is the destiny of the brave. On the opening of the war, with all the feelings of enjoyment afloat and anxious for indulgence; in the springtide of prosperity; in the midday of usefulness; at a moment when nature flattered him into the belief of a long life and brilliant future, he abandons all for the love of country and devotion to principle, rushing eagerly forward to danger and battle, glory and conquest. Sincere in the strength of his attachments; warm, genial and cheerful, in social intercourse; formed in the prodigality of nature; to know was to love, to esteem, to honor and admire. Like the heroic Prince of Napthale at the siege of Jerusalem, he had no fear of death.—"'Tis the injured rights of my country, that urges me to it's vindication, and I willingly offer myself a sacrifice upon its altar of defence.

But, to you, who in the brave and hightoned man, see, but the index of the amiable and kind hearted boy, what comfort can be offered, to soften the sorrow, allay the pain or subdue the anguish of this grievous affliction. As a boy, he was foremost in all the struggles of childish adventure, so truly foreshadowing the prominent part in after life.—Ever careful for the feelings of others, he never provoked but quickly resented.

Let me, an attached friend, who has passed with him through many of the varied scenes of life; who has breathed the fragrance of friendship, the rightful offspring of pure and unpolluted sympathy; with whom in his society, the air seemed redolent with the perfume of delightful odors, bring this grateful tribute to his tomb, there to indulge in that choicest of blessings, memory.

AMICUS.

SALT WORKS FOR SALE.

I OFFER FOR SALE my Salt Works, on Masonboro' Sound, 8 miles from Wilmington—consisting of 8 large pans, all in order, making from 25 to 30 bushels in 24 hours; also wood enough to run the works 12 months; also 6 fine Mules and 3 Waggons. Apply to the subscriber at the Works, or S. P. IVEY, Wilmington, N. C.

Jan. 20, 1863.—86-2t—17-2t* M. HOLDEN.

LAND FOR SALE.

I OFFER FOR SALE my plantation in Brunswick county, situated on Town Creek, 12 miles from Wilmington—containing 200 acres, 100 cleared and in a good state of cultivation. Buildings all new and complete.

Any person wishing to buy can address the subscriber at Wilmington, N. C. M. HOLDEN.

Jan. 20, 1863. 86-2t—17-2t*

NEGROES AND MULES FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER will sell, privately, eight Negroes, four Mules, either in pairs or single, or all together; and one horse, for cash. T. S. MEMORY.

Whiteville, N. C., Jan. 12th, 1863. 82-3t—17-1t*

HEADQ'TS MED. DEPT. OF THE DISTRICT OF CAPE FEAR
Jan. 20th, 1863.

ANY PERSON having fresh Vaccine Virus, will do the public service a great favor by calling immediately and leaving it at this office, as it is wanted to vaccinate the troops of this command.

THOS. J. BOYKIN,
Chief Surgeon & Med. Purveyor.

Jan. 20th, 1863 86 2t

WILMINGTON MARKET, Jan. 21st, 1863.

For the past week no produce of consequence has been brought to market. Provisions are very scarce, and high prices are readily obtained for all descriptions.

BEEF CATTLE—On the hoof, we quote at 16 to 18 cents per lb.

BACON—Is in demand, and new sells at 50 to 55 cents per lb. for hog round.

BUTTER—90 cents to $1 per lb.

BEESWAX—50 to 75 cents per lb.

CORN—Is scarce and wanted. We quote at $2 75 to $3 per bushel, as in quantity.

CORN MEAL—Sells from store at $3 25 per bushel.

EGGS—65 to 75 cents per dozen.

FLOUR—The stock is very light, and scarcely any arriving. We quote small sales at $33 for superfine, and $34 a $35 per bbl. for family.

LARD—40 to 45 cents per lb.

MOLASSES—None on market.

POULTRY—Live chickens 60 to 75 cents, and dressed 75 cents to $1 each, as to size. Turkeys, dressed 35 to 40 cts. per lb., and live $2 to $2 50 each

POTATOES—Sweet sell at $2 to $2 50 per bushel.

PORK—Is in demand, and sells at 30 to 35 cents per lb.

PEA NUTS—$3 to $3 25 per bushel.

SALT—Is rather firmer. We quote sales of Sound made at $7 to $10 per bushel.

SUGAR—65 to 70 cents per lb.

SHEETING—Fayetteville factory, 60 to 65 cents per yard.

TALLOW—Dull at 65 a 70 cents per lb.

WOOD—Is in demand, and prices are higher. Selling from wharf at $12 for pine, $12 a $13 for ash, and $16 per cord for oak.

YARN—$6 to $6 50 per bunch.

FAYETTEVILLE, Jan. 19.—Bacon 55; new 45. Lard 35. Beef 15 to 17½ by side; 10 to 20 at retail. Beeswax 55 to 60. Butter 75 to $1. Chickens 35 to 50. Copperas $1 50 to $2. Cotton 18 to 20 cts. Cotton Yarn $3 to $5 per bunch. Eggs 45 to 50 per dozen. Flaxseed $2 50 to $2 75 per bushel. Flour—Family $31 to 32 00, Super $30 00 to $31. Very little arriving. Forage-Fodder $2 50 per hundred: Hay 1 50 to $2; Shucks 1 50 to $1 75. Grain—Corn $3 00 to $3 00 Wheat $5 50. Rye $3 50 to $4 Oats $2 to $2 25. Peas $2 75. Hides—Green 50, dry $1. Iron—Swedes 40 to 50. Leather—Sole $3 per lb. Upper $3 50. Liquors—Corn Whiskey $12. Apple Brandy $10 to $12. Peach Brandy $10 to $12. Molasses—N. O. $4 to $4 50 per gallon by the bbl. Nails—Very light stock on hand. Onions—None in market. Pork 35 to 00. Potatoes—Irish $2 to $3; Sweet $1 50. Rice 9 by the cask. Sugar retailing at 75 to $1. Salt—Sound 23 to 27½ cts. per lb. Fayetteville Sheetings, 30 cts. per yard by the bale, 33 cents by the piece. Osnaburgs 35 to 60 cts. Spirits Turpentine 40 to 50 cts. per gallon. Tallow 60. Wool $1 50 to $1 75.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale one hundred and thirty-nine and a half acres of Land, lying on the East side of the Cape Fear River, seventeen miles below Fayetteville, joining the lands of R. Cole on one side and A. J. Hollingsworth on the other side. It is good farming land, a one horse crop cleared on it; a part of the land lying in Bladen county, and the balance in Cumberland county. I live on the land now, but the buildings are not worth mentioning. Any person wishing to purchase a small tract of good land would do well to give me a call and examine the land. The land is in a good neighborhood and is a healthy place.

EDMUND SIKES.

Jan. 21, 1863. 17-1t*

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED having qualified at December term, 1862, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of New Hanover, as Administrator on the estate of Elizabeth Bunting, deceased, requests all persons indebted to said estate to made immediate payment; and notifies all persons having claims against said deceased to present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

W. S. LARKINS, Adm'r.

Jan. 22nd, 1862. 17 3t*

GUN TUBES

AT WILSON'S.
POWDER, SHOT AND CAPS at WILSON'S.
MILITARY BRIDLES, SADDLES, &c., at WILSON'S.
ALL KINDS OF HARNESS at WILSON'S.
SOLE, HARNESS AND UPPER LEATHER at WILSON'S.
FINE FRENCH CALF SKINS at WILSON'S.
SHOE PEGS, AWLS, &c., at WILSON'S.
WOOL HATS at $4 50, at WILSON'S.
90 BOXES CHEWING TOBACCO, for sale at JAMES WILSON'S, No. 5 Market Street.

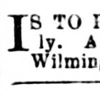
Jan. 22d, 1863 17-1t

FOR SALE.

800 ACRES OF LAND, in Columbus county, within three miles of Fair Bluff and one of the Wilmington & Manchester Railroad. There are about three hundred acres of cleared land under good fence. There are also about two hundred acres of choice swamp lands, easily drained. Any person wishing to buy would do well to call on the subscriber, or address me at Leesville, Robeson county, N. C. GILES P. FLOYD.

Jan. 15, 1863.—17-3t*

RUNAWAY,



FROM THE SUBSCRIBER, on the 17th inst., two negroes, JOE and ANTONE. Joe is about 23 years old, black, with large eyes, about 5 feet 7 inches high. Antone is about 20 years old, black, round pimpled face, and about 5 feet 4 inches high. They are probably together. I will give a reward of twenty-five dollars for each of them, if either delivered to me or confined in any jail. HENRY M. DRANE.

Jan. 19, 1863.—85-1w—17 2t

THE CITY HOTEL

IS TO RENT OR LEASE. Possession given immediately. Apply to JOHN McRAE.

Wilmington, Dec. 31st, 1862. 69-16t&14-tf

OCEAN AND LIVERPOOL SALT

IN LOTS TO SUIT. For sale by KIDDER & MARTIN.

Jan. 10th, 1863. 78&16-2w*

BIVOUAC, near Fredericksburg, Va.,
Jan. 10th, 1863.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Sergeant G. W. Boylan, Privates C. O. Avery, George F. McGown, S. Mills, Co. "D," 3rd North Carolina Infantry, are now absent without leave from their Company. If they do not report to these Headquarters within ten (10) days they will be considered as deserters and be treated with accordingly.

JOHN VANBOKKELEN,
Capt. Co. "D," 3rd N. C. Infantry.

Jan. 15th, 1863. 83-1t&17-1t*

BIVOUAC, near Fredericksburg, Va.,
Jan. 10th, 1863.

DESERTED

FROM CO. "D," 3rd North Carolina Infantry, Private Wm. K. Gordon. Said Gordon is a Scotchman, sandy hair and whiskers, sharp visaged, 5 feet 8½ inches in height, about 30 years old, very plausible in his speech. He shot himself in the hand on the 13th day of December, for the purpose of shirking action, and deserted from the hospital in Richmond. Charges of cowardice have been preferred against him, and any one apprehending him, and turning him over to some military or civil authority, will have the consciousness of bringing a coward to his merited punishment, in addition to receiving the customary reward of 30 dollars.

JOHN VANBOKKELEN,
Capt. Co. "D," 3rd N. C. Infantry.

Jan. 15th, 1863. 82-2t&17-2t*

CLINGMAN'S BRIGADE,
Headquarters 51st Reg't N. C. Troops
Jan. 15th, 1863.

THE following named soldiers having deserted this Regiment, are hereby published as deserters, and thirty dollars reward will be given for each or either of them, when lodged in jail or delivered to me at these Headquarters: LEVI and ROBERT H. MERRITT, of Sampson county, and JOHN J. JAMES, of Duplin. I earnestly appeal to the Mounted Patrol of these counties to hunt up and deliver the above named men to the hands of justice.

S. M. STANFORD,
Capt. Co. C, 51st N. C. T.

Jan. 15th, 1863 82-1t—17-5t*

A SOUTHERN RIGHTS LADY TEACHER

IS WANTED to take charge of a School in a private family for one year. One competent to teach the English Language and Latin, and give instructions on the Piano and Vocal Music. None need apply unless they can come well recommended. Address

L. R. LOFTIN,
Bear Swamp P. O., Duplin co., N. C.

Jan. 12th, 1863 79-6t—16-1t*

TURPENTINE DISTILLERY AND LAND FOR SALE.

I OFFER FOR SALE MY STORE AND DWELLING HOUSE, TURPENTINE DISTILLERY, with fixtures, and 435 acres of PINE LAND, situated within half a mile of Bladenboro' Station, on the Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford Railroad, and 54 miles from Wilmington.

For further particulars, address me at Bladenboro', Bladen county, N. C. In my absence, Mr. Colin Monroe will show the land. ROBERT TAIT.

January 9, 1863. 78-6t—16 6t*

NOTICE.

THOSE indebted to the subscriber, either by note or account will settle the same with Benajah Witherington, my authorized agent, by the first day of February next.—Those failing to do so, will find their notes and accounts in the hands of the Sheriff for collection.

JAMES G. BRANCH.

Camp Whiting, Jan. 15th, 1863 82-1t—17 1t*

LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale 266 ACRES OF LAND in Richmond county, located by the F. & A. Plank Road, ½ mile from the Elerbie Springs and 12 miles from Rockingham.

There is about 75 acres under cultivation, a comfortable dwelling, with four large rooms, and fire-places in each, a dining room, a neat office, and all other necessary out buildings, for a small family; all are entirely new and conveniently arranged.

The situation is remote from the seat of war, and will afford a quiet and safe retreat for those disturbed by the presence of the invading foe.

Terms will be made easy if application is made soon to D. B. Nicholson, near the premises, or to the subscriber at Queensdale, Robeson county.

A. McQUEEN.

Jan. 14th, 1863 81-2w—16-3w

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

WILMINGTON, N. C., SATURDAY, JANUARY 17, 1863.

The Situation.

There are many conflicting reports with reference to the numbers, movements and intentions of the enemy in the Eastern part of the State, and some of these reports are evidently sensational. For instance we were amused this morning by finding an interior cotemporary just at hand, parading the following flaming captions:—"From Wilmington, N. C."—"The Fight Commenced."—"The Fleet attacks Fort Caswell."—"An Important Rumour."—This is all introductory of a dispatch dated Charleston, Jan. 14th, and the whole is predicated upon the fact that the usual blockakers threw a few shell ashore, a not unusual circumstance.— The "important Rumour" is in the words following:—"Passengers by the morning's train state that it was reported that four of the enemy's vessels had passed the Fort." This is all news to us here, that even such a thing was thought of. We can assure our cotemporaries of the Associated Press, that anything really occurring in the Cape Fear District will be promptly communicated, where not incompatible with the interests of the public service. They need not depend upon reports of passengers received *via* Charleston, or any other point.

It is settled that the enemy has a heavy force in the Eastern part of this State, mainly concentrated around Newbern, and between that point and Beaufort Harbor; and that the indications are, that Wilmington, Goldsboro' and other points are threatened. What the hostile force is, or who is to command it, or that BUTLER is to have anything to do with it, are all open questions which time only can solve. There is one thing certain, however. We may expect to hear thunder all along our seaboard, now that the campaign in Northern Virginia may be said to have closed for the season. We must be watchful, firm, but neither too apprehensive, nor too self-confident; and we may indulge a reasonable trust that all will yet be well, and the town be safe

THE U. S. Steamer Columbia, commander COUTHNEY, 12 officers and 28 men, ashore at Masonboro' Inlet, surrendered to Col. LAMB yesterday. Col. LAMB kept off four blockaders that had come up to the Columbia's assistance. The prisoners are expected here to-day.

Since writing the above we have received the following official particulars of the capture of the Columbia:

FORT FISHER Jan. 17th, 1863.

The U. S. Steamer "Columbia," carrying 7 guns, Commander Couthney, grounded off Masonboro' Sound on Wednesday night last. On Thursday the Commanding Officer of Fort Fisher carried one gun and a detachment of cavalry and infantry to capture her. On Friday at 7 o'clock, A. M., two shots were fired when the steamer hoisted a white flag. About 40 prisoners have been taken. After the surrender several blockaders came up, but were promptly driven off. But one boat was left on the ship, and owing to the delay caused by firing of the shore battery which did not perceive or respect the white flag, all the prisoners were not landed 'till to-day, with some valuable stores.

The "Columbia" is a splendid Iron Steamer, built to run the blockade, and was captured by the "Tuscarora," on her first trip to Charleston. This is her first cruise as a War Steamer.

COMMISSARY.—We learn that N. W. SCHENCK, Esq., of Wilmington, has been appointed to fill the vacancy in the office of Commissary, occasioned by the resignation of Capt. HENRY M. DRANE. Mr. SCHENCK, or rather, as we should now say, Captain SCHENCK, is familiar with the duties of the position, as well as with the various operations of the Department, having been employed in the business of the Commissary's office from the first. He is an excellent business man, and will, no doubt, make a good Commissary.

WE learn that on the night of the 12th inst., Mr. WM. SEARS, of the 25th S. C. (Eutaw) regiment, was severely injured in the leg just below the knee, by stumbling (probably in the dark) over the broken fragments of a large rifled cannon, lying near the Wilmington & Weldon R. R. Depot. His knee came with great force on the rail, causing the injury alluded to.— The cannon is the one exploded at Fort Caswell, we think.

MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Confederate States:

At the date of your last adjournment the preparations of the enemy for further hostilities had assumed so menacing an aspect as to excite in some minds apprehension of our ability to meet them with sufficient promptness to avoid serious reverses. These preparations were completed shortly after your departure from the seat of government, and the armies of the United States made simultaneous advance on our frontiers, on the western rivers and on the Atlantic coast in masses so great as to evince their hope of overbearing all resistance by mere weight of numbers. This hope, however, like those previously entertained by our foes, has vanished. In Virginia, their fourth attempt at invasion by armies whose assured success was confidently predicted, has met with decisive repulse. Our noble defenders, under the consummate leadership of their general, have again, at Fredericksburg, inflicted on the forces under General Burnside the like disastrous overthrow as had been previously suffered by the successive invading armies commanded by Generals McDowell, McClellan and Pope.

In the West obstinate battles have been fought with varying fortunes, marked by frightful carnage on both sides, but the enemy's hopes of decisive results have again been baffled, while at Vicksburg another formidable expedition has been repulsed with inconsiderable loss on our side and severe damage to the assailing forces. On the Atlantic coast the enemy has been unable to gain a footing beyond the protecting shelter of his fleets, and the city of Galveston has just been recovered by our forces, which succeeded not only in the capture of the garrison but of one of the enemy's vessels of war, which was carried by boarding parties from merchant river steamers. Our fortified positions have every where been much strengthened and improved, affording assurance of our ability to meet, with success, the utmost efforts of our enemies, in spite of the magnitude of their preparations for attack.

A review of our history during the two years of our national existence affords ample cause for congratulation and demands the most fervent expression of our thankfulness to the Almighty Father who has blessed our cause. We are justified in asserting, with a pride surely not unbecoming, that these Confederate States have added another to the lessons taught by history for the instruction of man; that they have afforded another example of the impossibility of subjugating a people determined to be free; and have demonstrated that no superiority of numbers or available resources can overcome the resistance offered by such valor in combat, such constancy under suffering, and such cheerful endurance of privation as have been conspicuously displayed by this people in the defence of their rights and liberties. The anticipations with which we entered into the contest have now ripened into a conviction which is not only shared with us by the common opinion of neutral nations, but is evidently forcing itself upon our enemies themselves. If we but mark the history of the present year of resolute perseverance in the path we have hitherto pursued; by vigorous effort in the development of all our resources for defence; and by the continued exhibition of the same unfaltering courage in our soldiers and able conduct in their leaders as have distinguished the past, we have every reason to expect that this will be the closing year of the war. The war, which in its inception was waged for forcing us back into the Union, having failed to accomplish that purpose, passed into a second stage in which it was attempted to conquer and rule these States as dependent provinces. Defeated in this second design, our enemies have evidently entered upon another, which can have no other purpose than revenge and thirst for blood and plunder of private property. But however implacable they may be, they can have neither the spirit nor the resources required for a fourth year of a struggle uncheered by any hope of success, kept alive solely for the indulgence of mercenary and wicked passions, and demanding so exhaustive an expenditure of blood and money as has hitherto been imposed on their people. The advent of peace will be hailed with joy. Our efforts to avoid the war forced on us as it was, by the lust of conquest and the insane passions of our foes, are known to mankind. But earnest as has been our wish for peace, and great as have as have been our sacrifices and sufferings during the war, the determination of this people has with each succeeding month become more unalterably fixed, to endure any sufferings and continue any sacrifices, however prolonged, until their right to self-government and the sovereignty and independence of these States shall have been triumphantly vindicated and firmly established.

In this connection, the occasion seems not unsuitable for some reference to the relations between the Confederacy and the neutral powers of Europe since the separation of these States from the former Union.

Four of the States now members of the Confederacy were recognised by name as independent sovereignties in a treaty of peace, concluded in the year 1783, with one of the two great maritime powers of Western Europe, and had been, prior to that period, allies in war of the other. In the year 1778 they formed a Union with nine other States under articles of Confederation. Dissatisfied with that Union, three of them, Virginia, South Carolina and Georgia, together with eight of the States now members of the United States, seceded from it in 1789, and these eleven seceding States formed a second union, although by the terms of the Articles of Confederation express provision was made that the first union should be perpetual. Their right to secede, notwithstanding this provision, was neither contested by the States from which they separated, nor made the subject of discussion with any third power. When, at a later period, North Carolina acceded to that second union, and when, still later, the other seven States, now members of this Confederacy, became also members of the same Union, it was upon the recognized footing of equal and independent sovereignties, nor had it then entered into the minds of men that sovereign States could be compelled, by force, to remain members of a confederation into which they had entered of their own free will, if, at a subsequent period, the defense of their safety and honor should, in their judgment, justify withdrawal. The experience of the past had evinced the futility of any renunciation of such inherent rights, and accordingly the provision for perpetuity contained in the Articles of Confederation of 1778 was omitted in the Constitution of 1789. When, therefore, in 1861, eleven of the States again thought proper, for reasons satisfactory to themselves, to secede from the second union, and to form a third one under an amended constitution, they exercised a right which, being inherent, required no justification to foreign nations, and which international law did not permit them to question. The usages of intercourse between nations do, however, require that official communication be made to friendly powers of all organic changes in the constitution of States, and there was obvious propriety in giving prompt assurance of our desire to continue amicable relations with all mankind. It was under the influence of these considerations that your predecessors, the provisional government, took early measures for sending to Europe Commissioners charged with the duty of visiting the capitals of the different powers, and making arrangements for the opening of more formal diplomatic intercourse.

Prior, however, to the arrival abroad of those Commissioners, the United States had commenced hostilities against the Confederacy by despatching a secret expedition for the reinforcement of Fort Sumter, after an express promise to the contrary, and with a duplicity which has been fully unveiled in a former message.— They had also addressed communications to the different Cabinets of Europe, in which they assumed the attitude of being sovereign over this Confederacy, alleging that these independent States were in rebellion against the remaining States of the Union, and threatening Europe with manifestations of their displeasure if it should treat the Confederate States as having an independent existence. It soon became known that these pretensions were not considered abroad to be as absurd as they were known to be at home, nor had Europe yet learned what reliance was to be placed on the official statements of the Cabinet at Washington. The delegation of power granted by these States to the Federal Government to represent them in foreign intercourse had led Europe into a grave error of supposing that their separate sovereignty and independence had been merged into one common sovereignty, and had ceased to have a distinct existence. Under the influence of this error, which all appeals to reason and historical fact were vainly used to dispel, our Commissioners were met by the declaration that foreign governments could not assume to judge between the conflicting representations of the two parties as to the true nature of their previous mutual relations. The governments of Great Britain and France accordingly signified their determination to confine themselves to recognizing the self-evident fact of the existence of a war, and to maintaining a strict neutrality during its progress. Some of the other powers of Europe pursued the same course of policy, and it became apparent that by some understanding, express or tacit, Europe had decided to leave the initiative in all action touching the contest on this continent to the two powers just named, who were recognized to have the largest interests involved, both by reason of proximity and of the extent and intimacy of their commercial relations with the States engaged in war.

It is manifest that the course of action adopted by Europe, while based on an apparent refusal to determine the question, or to side with either party, was in point of fact an actual decision against our rights and in favor of the groundless pretensions of the United States. It was a refusal to treat us as an independent government. If we were independent States, the refusal to entertain with us the same international intercourse as was maintained with our enemy was unjust, and was injurious in its effects, whatever may have been the motive which prompted it. Neither was it in accordance with the high moral obligations of that international code whose chief sanction is the conscience of sovereigns and the public opinion of mankind, that those eminent powers should decline the performance of a duty peculiarly incumbent on them, from any apprehension of the consequences to themselves. One immediate and necessary result of their declining the responsibility of a decision which must have been adverse to the extravagant pretensions of the United States, was the prolongation of hostilities to which our enemies were thereby encouraged, and which have resulted in nothing but scenes of carnage and devastation on this continent, and of misery and suffering on the other, such as have scarcely a parallel in history. Had those powers promptly admitted our right to be treated as all other independent nations, none can doubt that the moral effect of such action would have been to dispel the delusion under which the United States have persisted in their efforts to accomplish our subjugation. To the continued hesitation of the same powers in rendering this act of simple justice towards this Confederacy is still due the continuance of the calamities which mankind suffers from the interruption of its peaceful pursuits, both in the old and the new worlds.

There are other matters in which less than justice has been rendered to this people by neutral Europe, and undue advantage conferred on the aggressors in a wicked war. At the inception of hostilities the inhabitants of the Confederacy were almost exclusively agriculturists; those of the United States, to a great extent, mechanics and merchants. We had no commercial marine, while their merchant vessels covered the ocean. We were without a navy, while they had powerful fleets. The advantage which they possessed for inflicting injury on our coasts and harbors was thus counterbalanced in some measure by the exposure of their commerce to attack by private armed vessels. It was known to Europe that within a very few years past the United States had peremptorily refused to accede to proposals for abolishing privateering, on the ground, as alleged by them, that nations owning powerful fleets would thereby obtain undue advantage over those possessing inferior naval forces. Yet no sooner was war flagrant between the Confederacy and the United States than the maritime powers of Europe issued orders prohibiting either party from bringing prizes into their ports. This prohibition directed with apparent impartiality against both belligerents, was in reality effective against the Confederate States alone, for they alone could find a hostile commerce on the ocean. Merely nominal against the United States, the prohibition operated with intense severity on the Confederacy, by depriving it of the only means of maintaining, with some approach to equality, its struggle on the ocean against the crushing superiority of naval force possessed by its enemies. The value and efficiency of the weapon which was thus wrested from our grasp by the combined action of neutral European powers in favor of a nation which professes openly its intention of ravaging their commerce by privateers in any future war, is strikingly illustrated by the terror inspired among the commercial classes of the United States by a single cruiser of the Confederacy. One national steamer commanded by officers and manned by a crew who are debarred, by the closure of neutral ports, from the opportunity of causing captured vessels to be condemned in their favor as prizes, has sufficed to double the rates of marine insurance in Northern ports and consign to forced inaction numbers of Northern vessels, in addition to the direct damage inflicted by captures at sea. How difficult, then, to overestimate the effects that must have been produced by the hundreds of private armed vessels that would have swept the seas in pursuit of the commerce of our enemy, if the means of disposing of their prizes had not been withheld by the action of neutral Europe!

But it is especially in relation to the so-called blockade of our coast that the policy of European powers has been so shaped as to cause the greatest injury to the Confederacy, and to confer signal advantages on the United States. The importance of this subject requires some development.

Prior to the year 1856, the principles regulating this subject were to be gathered from the writings of eminent publicists, the decisions of admiralty courts, international treaties, and the usages of nations. The uncertainty and doubt which prevailed in reference to the true rules of maritime law, in time of war, resulting from the discordant and often conflicting principles announced from such varied and independent sources, had become a grievous evil to mankind. Whether a blockade was allowable against a port not invested by land as well as by sea; whether a blockade was valid by sea if the investing fleet was merely sufficient to render ingress to the blockaded port "evidently dangerous," or whether it was further required for its legality that it should be sufficient "really to prevent access;" and numerous other similar questions had remained doubtful and undecided.

Animated by the highly honorable desire to put an end "to differences of opinion between neutrals and belligerents, which may occasion serious difficulties and even conflicts," (I quote the official language,) the five great Powers of Europe, together with Sardinia and Turkey, adopted in 1856, the following "solemn declaration" of principles:

1. Privateering is, and remains abolished.
2. The neutral flag covers enemy's goods, with the exception of contraband of war.
3. Neutral goods, with the exception of contraband of war, are not liable to capture under enemy's flag.
4. Blockades, in order to be binding, must be effective; that is to say, maintained by a force sufficient really to prevent access to the coast of the enemy.

Not only did this solemn declaration announce to the world the principles to which the signing powers agreed to conform in future wars, but it contained a clause to which those powers gave immediate effect, and which provided that the States, not parties to the Congress of Paris, should be invited to accede to the declaration. Under this invitation every independenet State in Europe yielded its assent; at least, no instance is known of a refusal; and the United States, while declining to assent to the proposition which prohibited privateering, declared that the three remaining principles were in entire accordance with their own views of international law.

No instance is known in history of the adoption of rules of public law under circumstances of like solemnity, with like unanimity, and pledging the faith of nations with a sanctity so peculiar.

When, therefore, this Confederacy was formed, and when neutral powers, while deferring action on its demand for admission into the family of nations, recognized it as a belligerent power, Great Britain and France made informal proposals about the same time that their own rights as neutrals should be guarantied by our acceding, as belligerents, to the declaration of principles made by the Congress of Paris. The request was addressed to our sense of justice, and therefore met immediate favorable response in the resolutions of the Provisional Congress of the 13th August, 1861, by which all the principles announced by the Congress of Paris were adopted as the guide of our conduct during the war, with the sole exception of that relative to privateering. As the right to make use of privateers was one in which neutral nations had, as to the present war, no interest; as it was a right which the United States had refused to abandon and which they remained at liberty to employ against us; as it was a right of which we were already in actual enjoyment, and which we could not be expected to renounce *flagrante bello* against an adversary possessing an overwhelming superiority of naval forces, it was reserved with entire confidence that neutral nations could not fail to perceive that just reason existed for the reservation. Nor was this confidence misplaced, for the official documents published by the Government, usually called "Blue Books," contain the expression of the satisfaction of that government with the conduct of the officials who conducted successfully the delicate business confided to their charge.

These solemn declarations of principle, this implied agreement between the Confederacy and the two powers just named, have been suffered to remain inoperative against the menaces and outrages on neutral rights, committed by the United States with unceasing and progressing arrogance during the whole period of the war. Neutral Europe remained passive when the United States, with a naval force insufficient to blockade, effectively, the coast of a single State, proclaimed a paper blockade of thousands of miles of coast, extending from the capes of the Chesapeake to those of Florida, and encircling the Gulf of Mexico from Key West to the mouth of the Rio Grande. Compared with this monstrous pretension of the United States, the blockades known in history, under the names of the Berlin and Milan decrees, and the British orders in Council, in the years 1806 and 1807 sink into insignificance! Yet those blockades were justified by the powers that declared them, on the sole ground that they were retaliatory; yet those blockades have since been condemned by the publicists of those very powers as violations of international law; yet those blockades evoked angry remonstrances from neutral powers amongst which the United States were the most conspicuous; yet those blockades became the chief cause of the war between Great Britain and the United States in 1812; yet those blockades were one of the principal motives that led to the declaration of the Congress of Paris in 1856, in the fond hope of imposing an enduring check on the very abuse of maritime power, which is now renewed by the United States in 1861 and 1862, under circumstances and with features of aggravated wrong without precedent in history.

The records of our State Department contain the evidence of the repeated and formal remonstrances made by this government to neutral powers against the recognition of this blockade. It has been shown by evidence not capable of contradiction, and which has been furnished in part by the officials of neutral nations, that the few ports of this Confederacy, before which any naval forces at all have been stationed, have been invested so inefficiently that hundreds of entries have been effected into them since the declaration of the blockade: that our enemies have themselves admitted the inefficiency of their blockade in the most forcible manner, by repeated official complaints of the sale, to us, of goods contraband of war, a sale which could not possibly affect their interests if their pretended blockade was sufficient "really to prevent access to our coast;" that they have gone farther, and have alleged their inability to render their paper blockade effective as the excuse for the odious barbarity of destroying the entrance to one of our harbors by sinking vessels loaded with stone in the channel; that our commerce with foreign nations has been intercepted, not by the effective investment of our ports, nor by the seizure of ships in the attempt to enter them, but by the capture on the high seas of neutral vessels by the cruisers of our enemies, whenever supposed to be bound to any point on our extensive coast, without enquiry whether a single blockading vessel was to be found at such point; that blockading vessels have left the ports at which they were stationed for distant expeditions, have been absent for many days and have returned, without notice either of the cessation or renewal of the blockade; in a word that every prescription of maritime law, and every right of neutral nations to trade with a belligerent under the sanction of principles heretofore universally respected, have been systematically and persistently violated by the United States. Neutral Europe has received our remonstrances and has submitted in almost unbroken silence to all the wrongs that the United States have chosen to inflict on its commerce. The Cabinet of Great Britain, however, has not confined itself to such implied acquiescence in these breaches of international law as results from simple inaction, but has in a published despatch of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, assumed to make a change in the principle enunciated by the Congress of Paris, to which the faith of the British Government was considered to be pledged; a change too important and too prejudicial to the interests of the Confederacy to be overlooked, and against which I have directed solemn protest to be made, after a vain attempt to obtain satisfactory explanations from the British Government. In a published despatch from her Majesty's Foreign Office, to her Minister at Washington, under date of the 11th February, 1862, occurs the following passage:

"Her Majesty's Government, however, are of opinion that assuming that the blockade was duly notified and also that a number of ships is stationed and remains at the entrance of a port sufficient really to prevent access to it; *or to create an evident danger of entering it or leaving it*, and that these ships do not voluntarily permit ingress or egress, the fact that various ships may have successfully escaped through it (as in the particular instance here referred to) will not of itself prevent the blockade from being an effectual one by international law."

The words which I have italicised are an addition made by the British Government of its own authority to a principle the exact terms of which were settled with deliberation by the common consent of civilized nations, and by implied convention with this Government, as formerly explained, and their effect is clearly to re-open to the prejudice of the Confederacy one of the very disputed questions on the law of blockade which the Congress of Paris professed to settle. The importance of this change is readily illustrated by taking one of our ports as an example. There is "evident danger" in entering the port of Wilmington from the presence of a blockading force, and by this test the blockade is effective. "Access is not really prevented" by the blockading fleet to the same port, for steamers are continually arriving and departing, so that tried by this test the blockade is ineffective and invalid. The justice of our complaint on this point is so manifest as to leave little room for doubt that further reflection will induce the British Government to give us such assurances as will efface the painful impressions that would result from its language, if left unexplained.

From the foregoing remarks you will perceive that during nearly two years of struggle in which every energy of our country has been evoked for maintaining its very existence, the neutral nations of Europe have pursued a policy which nominally impartial has been practically most favorable to our enemies and most detrimental to us.

The exercise of the neutral right of refusing entry into their ports to prizes taken by both belligerents, was eminently hurtful to the Confederacy. It was sternly asserted and maintained.

The exercise of the neutral right of commerce with a belligerent whose ports are not blockaded by fleets sufficient really to prevent access to them, would have been eminently hurtful to the United States. It was complaisantly abandoned.

The duty of neutral States to receive with cordiality and recognize with respect any new confederation that independent States may think proper to form was too clear to admit of denial, but its postponement was eminently beneficial to the United States and detrimental to the Confederacy. It was postponed.

In this review of our relations with the neutral nations of Europe, it has been my purpose to point out distinctly that this Government has no complaint to make that those nations declared their neutrality. I could neither expect nor desire more. The complaint is that the neutrality has been rather nominal than real, and that recognized neutral rights have been alternately asserted and waived in such manner as to bear with great severity on us, and to confer signal advantages on our enemy.

I have hitherto refrained from calling to your attention this condition of our relations with foreign powers for various reasons. The chief of these was the fear that a statement of our just grounds of complaint against a course of policy so injurious to our interests, might be misconstrued into an appeal for aid. Unequal as we were in mere numbers and available resources to our enemies, we were conscious of powers of resistance, in relation to which Europe was incredulous, and our remonstrances were therefore peculiarly liable to be misunderstood. Proudly self-reliant, the Confederacy knowing full well the character of the contest into which it was forced, with full trust in the superior qualities of its population, the superior valor of its soldiers, the superior skill of its Generals, and above all in the justice of its cause, felt no need to appeal for the maintenance of its rights to other earthly aids, and it began and has continued this struggle with the calm confidence ever inspired in those who with consciousness of right can invoke the Divine blessing on their cause. This confidence has been so assured that we have never yielded to despondency under defeat, nor do we feel undue elation at the present brighter prospect of successful issue to our contest. It is therefore, because our just grounds of complaint can no longer be misrepresented that I lay them clearly before you. It seems to me now proper to give you the information, and although no immediate results may be attained, it is well that truth should be preserved and recorded. It is well that those who are to follow us should understand the full nature and character of the tremendous conflict in which the blood of our people has been poured out like water, and in which they have resisted unaided the shock of hosts which would have sufficed to overthrow many of the powers which by their hesitation in according our rights as an independent nation imply doubt of our ability to maintain our national existence. It may be too, that if in future times, unfriendly discussions not now anticipated shall unfortunately arise between this Confederacy and some European power, the recollection of our forbearance under the grievances which I have enumerated, may be evoked with happy influence in preventing any serious disturbances of peaceful relations.

It would not be proper the close my remarks on the subject of our foreign relations without adverting to the fact that the correspondence between the Cabinets of France, Great Britain and Russia recently published, indicates a gratifying advance in the appreciation by those governments of the true interests of mankind as involved in the war on this continent. It is to the enlightened ruler of the French nation that the public feeling of Europe is indebted for the first official exhibition of its sympathy for the sufferings endured by this people with so much heroism; of its horror at the awful carnage with which the progress of the war has been marked, and of its desire for a speedy peace. The clear and direct intimation contained in the language of the French note, that our ability to maintain our independence has been fully established was not controverted by the answer of either of the Cabinets to which it was addressed. It is indeed difficult to conceive a just ground for a longer delay on this subject after reading the following statement of facts contained in the letter emanating from the minister of his Imperial Majesty: "There has been established, from the very beginning of this war, an equilibrium of forces between the belligerents, which has since been almost constantly maintained, and, after the spilling of so much blood, they are to-day, in this respect, in a situation which has not sensibly changed.— Nothing authorises the prevision that more decisive military operations will shortly occur. According to the last advices received in Europe, the two armies were, on the contrary, in a condition which permitted neither to hope within a short delay advantages sufficiently marked to turn the balance definitely, and to accelerate the conclusion of peace." As this government has never professed the intention of conquering the United States, but has simply asserted its ability to defend itself against being conquered by that power, we may safely conclude that the claims of this Confederacy to its just place in the family of nations cannot long be withheld, after so frank and formal an admission of its capacity to cope, on equal terms, with its aggressive foes, and to maintain itself against their attempts to obtain decisive results by arms.

It is my painful duty again to inform you of the renewed examples of every conceivable atrocity committed by the armed forces of the United States, at different points within the Confederacy, and which must stamp indelible infamy not only on the perpetrators, but on their superiors, who, having the power to check these outrages on humanity, numerous and well authenticated as they have been, have not yet, in a single instance of which I am aware, inflicted punishment on the wrong-doers. Since my last communication to you, one General McNeil murdered seven prisoners of war in cold blood, and the demand for his punishment has remained unsatisfied. The government of the United States, after promising examination and explanation in relation to the charges made against General Benjamin F. Butler, has, by its subsequent silence, after repeated efforts on my part to obtain some answer on the subject, not only admitted his guilt, but sanctioned it by acquiescence, and I have accordingly branded this criminal as an outlaw and directed his execution in expiation of his crimes if he should fall into the hands of any of our forces. Recently I have received apparently authentic intelligence of another General by the name of Milroy, who has issued orders in Western Virginia for the payment of money to him by the inhabitants, accompanied by the most savage threats of shooting every recusant, besides burning his house; and threatening similar atrocities against any of our citizens who shall fail to betray their country by giving him prompt notice of the approach of any of our forces, and this subject has also been submitted to the superior military authorities of the United States, with but faint hope that they will evince any disapprobation of the act. Humanity shudders at the appalling atrocities which are being daily multiplied under the sanction of those who have obtained temporary possession of power in the United States and who are fast making its once fair name a by-word of reproach among civilized men. Not even the natural indignation inspired by this conduct should make us, however so unjust, as to attribute to the whole mass of the people who are subjected to the despotism that now reigns with unbridled license in the city of Washington, a willing acquiesence in its conduct of the war. There must necessarily exist among our enemies, very many, perhaps a majority, whose humanity recoils from all participation in such atrocities, but who cannot be held wholly guiltless while permitting their continuance without an effort at repression.

The public journals of the North have been received, containing a proclamation dated on the first day of the present month, signed by the President of the United States, in which he orders and declares all slaves within the ten States of the Confederacy to be free, except such as are found within certain districts now occupied in part by the armed forces of the enemy.

We may well leave it to the instincts of that common humanity which a beneficent Creator has implanted in the breasts of our fellow-men of all countries to pass judgment on a measure by which several millions of human beings of an inferior race, peaceful and contented laborers in their sphere, are doomed to extermination, while at the same time they are encouraged to a general assassination of their masters by the insidious recommendation "to abstain from violence unless in necessary self-defence." Our own detestation of those who have attempted the most execrable measure recorded in the history of guilty man, is tempered by profound contempt for the impotent rage which it discloses. So far as regards the action of this government on such criminals as may attempt its execution, I confine myself to informing you that I shall, unless in your wisdom you deem some other course more expedient, deliver to the several State authorities all commissioned officers of the United States that may hereafter be captured by our forces in any of the States embraced in the proclamation, that they may be dealt with in accordance with the laws of those States providing for the punishment of criminals engaged in exciting servile insurrection. The enlisted soldiers I shall continue to treat as unwilling instruments in the commission of these crimes, and shall direct their discharge and return to their homes on the proper and usual parole.

In its political aspect, this measure possesses great significance, and to it in this light, I invite your attention. It affords to our whole people the complete and crowning proof of the true nature of the designs of the party which elevated to power the present occupant of the Presidential chair at Washington, and which sought to conceal its purposes by every variety of artful device, and by the perfidious use of the most solemn and repeated pledges on every possible occasion. I extract, in this connection, as a single example, the following declaration made by President Lincoln, under the solemnity of his oath as Chief Magistrate of the United States, on the 4th March, 1861:

"Apprehension seems to exist among the people of the Southern States, that by the accession of a Republican Administration, their property and their peace and personal security are to be endangered. There has never been any reasonable cause for such apprehensions. Indeed, the most ample evidence to the contrary has all the while existed, and been open to their inspection.— It is found in nearly all the published speeches of him who now addresses you. I do but quote from one of those speeches when I declare that I have no purpose, directly or indirectly, to interfere with the institution of slavery in the States where it exists. I believe I have no lawful right to do so; and I have no inclination to do so. Those who nominated and elected me, did so with full knowledge that I had made this and many similar declarations, and had never recanted them. And, more than this, they placed in the platform for my acceptance, and as a law to themselves, and to me, the clear and emphatic resolution, which I now read:

"'*Resolved*, That the maintenance inviolate of the rights of the States, and especially the right of each State to order and control its own domestic institutions according to its own judgment exclusively, is essential to that balance of powers on which the perfection and endurance of our political fabric depend: and we denounce the lawless invasion by armed force of the soil of any State or Territory, no matter under what pretext, as among the gravest crimes.'"

Nor was this declaration of the want of power or disposition to interfere with our social system confined to a state of peace. Both before and after the actual commencement of hostilities, the President of the United States repeated in formal official communication to the Cabinets of Great Britain and France, that he was utterly without constitutional power to do the act which he has just committed, and that no possible event, whether the secession of these States resulted in the establishment of a separate Confederacy or in the restoration of the Union, was there any authority by virtue of which he could either restore a disaffected State to the Union by force of arms or make any change in any of its institutions. I refer especially for verification of this assertion, to the despatches addressed by the Secretary of State of the United States under direction of the President, to the Ministers of the United States at London and Paris, under date of 10th and 22d April, 1861.

The people of this Confederacy then cannot fail to receive this proclamation as the fullest vindication of their own sagacity in foreseeing the uses to which the dominant party in the United States intended from the beginning to apply their power, nor can they cease to remember, with devout thankfulness, that it is to their own vigilance in resisting the first stealthy progress of approaching despotism, that they owe their escape from consequences now apparent to the most sceptical. This proclamation will have another salutary effect in calming the fears of those who have constantly evinced the apprehension that this war might end by some reconstruction of the old Union or some renewal of close political relations with the United States. These fears have never been shared by me, nor have I ever been able to perceive on what basis they could rest. But the proclamation affords the fullest guarantee of the impossibility of such a result; it has established a state of things which can lead to but one of three possible consequences; the extermination of the slaves, the exile of the whole white population from the Confederacy, or absolute and total separation of these States from the United States.

This proclamation is also an authentic statement by the government of the United States of its inability to subjugate the South by force of arms, and as such must be accepted by neutral nations, which can no longer find any justification in withholding our just claims to formal recognition. It is also in effect an intimation to the people of the North that they must prepare to submit to a separation now become inevitable, for that people are too acute not to understand that a restoration of the Union has been rendered forever impossible by the adoption of a measure which, from its very nature, neither admits of retraction nor can co-exist with union.

Among the subjects to which your attention will be specially devoted during the present session, you will no doubt deem the adoption of some comprehensive system of finance as being of paramount importance.— The increasing public debt, the great augmentation in the volume of currency with its necessary concomitant of extravagant prices for all articles of consumption, the want of revenue from a taxation adequate to support the public credit, all unite in admonishing us that energetic and wise legislation alone can prevent serious embarrassment in our monetary affairs. It is my conviction that the people of the Confederacy will freely meet taxation on a scale adequate to the maintenance of the public credit and the support of their government. When each family is sending forth its most precious ones to meet exposure in camp and death in battle, what ground can there be to doubt the disposition to devote a tithe of its income and more, if more be necessary, to provide the government with means for ensuring the comfort of its defenders? If our enemies submit to an excise on every commodity they produce and to the daily presence of the tax-gatherer, with no higher motive than the hope of success in their wicked designs against us, the suggestion of unwillingness on the part of this people to submit to the taxation necessary for the success of their defense is an imputation on their patriotism that few will be disposed to make, and that none can justify.

The legislation of your last session intended to hasten the funding of outstanding Treasury notes has proved beneficial as shown by the returns annexed to the report of the Secretary of the Treasury. But it was neither sufficiently prompt nor far-reaching to meet the full extent of the evil. The passage of some enactment, carrying still further the policy of that law by fixing a limitation not later than the 1st July next to the delay allowed for funding the notes issued prior to the 1st December, 1862, will, in the opinion of the Secretary, have the effect to withdraw from circulation nearly the entire sum issued previous to the last named date. If to this be added a revenue from adequate taxation, and a negotiation of bonds guarantied proportionately by the several States as has already been generously proposed by some of them in enactments spontaneously adopted, there is little doubt that we shall see our finances restored to a sound and satisfactory condition; our circulation relieved of the redundancy now productive of so many mischiefs; and our credit placed on such a basis as to relieve us from further anxiety relative to our resources for the prosecution of the war.

It is true that at its close our debt will be large; but it will be due to our own people, and neither the interest nor the capital will be exported to distant countries, impoverishing ours for their benefit. On the return of peace the untold wealth which will spring from our soil will render the burthen of taxation far less onerous than is now supposed, especially if we take into consideration that we shall then be free from the large and steady drain of our substance to which we were subjected in the late Union through the instrumentality of sectional legislation and protective tariffs.

I recommend to your earnest attention the whole report of the Secretary of the Treasury on this important subject and trust that your legislation on it will be delayed no longer than may be required to enable your wisdom to devise the proper measures for ensuring the accomplishment of the objects proposed.

The operations of the War Department have been in the main satisfactory. In the report of the Secretary, herewith submitted, will be found a summary of many memorable successes. They are with justice ascribed, in large measure, to the reorganization and reinforcement of our armies under the operation of the enactments for conscription. The wisdom and efficacy of these acts have been approved by results; and the like spirit of unity, endurance and self-devotion in the people, which has hitherto sustained their action, must be relied on to assure their enforcement under the continuing necessities of our situation. The recommendations of the Secretary to this effect are tempered by suggestions for their amelioration, and the subject deserves the consideration of Congress. For the perfection of our military organization no appropriate means should be rejected, and on this subject the opinions of the Secretary merit early attention. It is gratifying to perceive that, under all the efforts and sacrifices of war, the power, means and resources of the Confederacy for its successful prosecution are increasing. Dependence on foreign supplies is to be deplored, and should, as far as possible, be obviated by the development and employment of internal resources. The peculiar circumstances of the country, however, render this difficult, and require extraordinary encouragements and facilities to be granted by the government. The embarrassments resulting from the limited capacity of the railroads to afford transportation, and the impossibility of otherwise commanding and distributing the necessary supplies to the armies render the control of the roads under some general supervision, and resort to the power of impressment, military exigencies. While such powers have to be exercised, they should be guarded by judicious provisions against perversion or abuse, and be, as recommended by the Secretary, under due regulation of law.

I specially recommend in this connection some revision of the exemption law of the last session. Serious complaints have reached me of the inequality of its operation from eminent and patriotic citizens, whose opinions merit great consideration, and I trust that some means will be devised for leaving at home a sufficient local police without making discriminations, always to be deprecated, between different classes of our citizens.

Our relations with the Indians generally continue to be friendly. A portion of the Cherokee people have assumed an attitude hostile to the Confederate Government; but it is gratifying to be able to state that the mass of intelligence and worth in that nation have remained true and loyal to their treaty engagements.— With this exception, there have been no important instances of disaffection among any of the friendly nations and tribes. Dissatisfaction recently manifested itself among certain portions of them; but this resulted from a misapprehension of the intentions of the Government in their behalf. This has been removed and no further difficulty is anticipated.

The Report of the Secretary of the Navy herewith transmitted exhibits the progress made in this branch of the public service since your adjournment as well as its present condition. The details embraced in it are of such a nature as to render it, in my opinion, incompatible with the public interests, that they should be published with this message. I therefore confine myself to inviting your attention to the information therein contained.

The Report of the Postmaster General shows that during the first postal year under our Government, terminating on the 30th of June last, our revenues were in excess of those received by the former Government in its last postal year, while the expenses were greatly decreased. There is still, however, a considerable deficit in the revenues of the Department as compared with its expenses, and although the grants already made from the general Treasury will suffice to cover all liabilities to the close of the fiscal year, ending on the 30th June next, I recommend some legislation, if any can be constitutionally devised, for aiding the revenues of that Department during the ensuing fiscal year, in order to avoid too great a redundance of postal facilities. Your attention is also invited to numerous other improvements in the service recommended in the report, and for which legislation is required.

I recommend to the Congress to devise a proper mode of relief to those of our citizens whose property has been destroyed by order of the Government in pursuance of a policy adopted as a means of national defence. It is true that full indemnity cannot now be made, but some measure of relief is due to those patriotic citizens who have borne private loss for the public good, whose property in effect has been taken for public use, though not directly appropriated.

Our Government, born of the spirit of freedom and of the equality and independence of the States could not have survived a selfish or jealous disposition making each only careful of its own interest or safety. The fate of the Confederacy under the blessing of Divine Providence depends upon the harmony, energy and unity of the States. It especially devolves on you, their representatives, as far as practicable, to reform abuses, to correct errors, to cultivate fraternity and to sustain in the people a just confidence in the Government of their choice. To that confidence and to the unity and self-sacrificing patriotism hitherto displayed is due the success which has marked the unequal contest, and has brought our country into a condition at the present time such as the most sanguine would not have ventured to predict at the commencement of our struggle.— Our armies are larger, better disciplined and more thoroughly armed and equipped than at any previous period of the war. The energies of a whole nation, devoted to the single object of success in this war, have accomplished marvels, and many of our trials have, by a beneficent Providence, been converted into blessings.— The magnitude of the perils which we encountered have developed the true qualities and illustrated the heroic character of our people, thus gaining for the Confederacy from its birth a just appreciation from the other nations of the earth. The injuries resulting from the interruption of foreign commerce have received compensation by the development of our internal resources.— Cannon crown our fortresses that were cast from the products of mines opened and furnaces built during the war. Our mountain caves yield much of the nitre for the manufacture of powder and promise increase of product. From our own foundries and laboratories; from our own armories and workshops we derive, in a great measure, the warlike material, the ordnance and ordnance stores which are expended so profusely in the numerous and desperate engagements that rapidly succeed each other. Cotton and woollen fabrics, shoes and harness, wagons and gun carriages are produced in daily increasing quantities by the factories springing into existence. Our fields, no longer whitened by cotton that cannot be exported, are devoted to the production of cereals and the growth of stock formerly purchased with the proceeds of cotton. In the homes of our noble and devoted women, without whose sublime sacrifices our success would have been impossible, the noise of the loom and of the spinning wheel may be heard throughout the land. With hearts swelling with gratitude let us then join in returning thanks to God and in beseeching the continuance of his protecting care over our cause and the restoration of peace with its manifold blessings to our beloved country.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

RICHMOND, January 12, 1863.

For the Journal.

LITTLE RIVER, Jan. 8th, 1863.

MESSRS EDITORS:—*Dear Sirs*—A little affair occurred here last Monday night that created considerable sensation in this region, and, perhaps, would be interesting to some of your readers. Some five miles from the bar, at the mouth of Little River, lay the schooners Argile and James Bailey, both having come in to Little River through the blockade and having loaded for some foreign port. The blockaders, having been informed by some runaway negroes of the situation of these vessels, determined to burn them; accordingly, just after dark on Monday night, the sentinel on shore, at a place called the Port, observed three boats loaded with armed men going up the river, and fired on them. They immediately came on shore where the sentinel had fired.

Capt. Galloway, with a part of his company, (seventeen men,) were at their place of encampment just back, and being aroused by the gun of the sentinel, put on their implements of war and started out. Calculating that the object of the blockaders was to destroy the vessels, Capt. Galloway took his men up the river to a place where the Federals must pass close to them, and waited for them. Soon the boats came along, and at the proper time, the command to fire was given, and into them went the shot from Capt. Galloway's men.— The Federals returned the fire and exchanged about twenty rounds, when they started back for the blockader in hot haste. The only damage to Capt. Galloway and men was that Capt. Galloway was hit in the breast, but the wound was slight, and one man had his boot shot through. It is thought from the screams and groans, that considerable execution was done on the Federals. We all here feel under deep obligations to Capt. Galloway and his brave Coast Guard, and we also feel very much safer from the thieving, murdering raids of the enemy in this quarter than we did before.

Very respectfully,

A SUBSCRIBER.

ARRIVAL.—Captain S. Winthrop, a young officer of distinction, and late of the British army, has reached this city by a late arrival at a Confederate port, and taken rooms at the Charleston Hotel. He intends with three brother officers who are expected to follow him, to offer their services to the Southern Confederacy.

Charleston Courier.